The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XLI | LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1870. | NEW SERIES. NO. 828!

RDMENT.

ssians Open Fire [illegible] Out- posts [illegible] Paris.

[illegible]y of the North Still Retreating.

Reported Conspiracy to Assassinate King William, Bismarck and Von Moltke.

Opening of the Tunnel of the Alps.

The New King of Spain on His Way to Madrid.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

The Bombardment Begun.

DRESDEN, Dec. 27.—A telegraphic dispatch from the commanding General of the Saxon troops before Paris announces that the bombardment of Fort Avron was commenced to day. This fortification is the most advanced of the French outworks east of Paris, and crowns Mount Avron, a considerable elevation, six miles from the city wall.

IN THE PROVINCES.

A Grand Review at Bordeaux.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 27.—A grand review of 20,000 national guards was held here Monday. M. Cremieux presented the flags to the various regiments, and made a speech, in which he assured the soldiers that the Republic would surely save France. The officers and men were all enthusiastic in their vivas for the Republic, and as they passed the residence of the American Consul gave utterance to hearty demonstrations of friendship to the Government and people of the United States.

The Army of the North Falling Back.

LONDON, Dec. 27—Midnight.—The French Army of the North has fallen back to Arras, having evacuated Corbie, Albert, and Achens.

ON THE LOIRE.

Orleans and Blois Pillaged by the Prussians.

BOURDEAUX, December 27.—A dispatch from Pottiers of the 25th says: Ten thousand Prussians, with artillery, occupy Blois, and have indiscriminately pillaged both public and private houses. There are 20,000 Prussians at Orleans, which city has also been pillaged. Prussian officers and men all engaged in the work of plunder.

No news from the army of the Loire.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Horrid Conspiracy.

[World's Special.]

LONDON, December 27.—A dispatch from Versailles dated the 23d says: A scheme to assassinate the King of Prussia, Von Moltke and Bismarck, was discovered here a few days since. A number of strangers arrived in the city on Wednesday, when the gates were closed and citizens ordered to remain in their houses under pain of death. The patrols then searched every place and arrested two hundred persons of whom seventy were armed with guns and pistols.

Austria on the Luxembourg Question.

VIENNA, Dec. 27.—The official press argues that, as the neutralization of Luxembourg under collective guarantees has failed, the future of the Duchy is now open for the consideration of the powers.

England Indignant at Prussia.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The sinking of six English ships in the Seine by the Prussians for the purpose of obstructing navigation, has occasioned great indignation throughout England. The British Vice Consul at Rouen has presented the Prussian commander a formal protest against the act of spoliation committed upon British subjects.

The city of Meziers is surrounded by 15,000 Prussians, and a siege is imminent.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Shipping Gazette, which at first doubted, now admits the truth of the reports concerning the treatment of British vessels in the Seine by the Prussians, and declares that the Government must instantly demand an explanation and redress from Prussia.

King William Intermeddling.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Manchester Guardian to-morrow will contain the statement that King William, and the Princess Royal of Prussia, wrote to the Queen that they were opposed to the marriage of Princess Louise with the Marquis of Lorne. The Queen replied with vehemence, advising them to mind their own business. The incident has materially changed the feelings of the Court toward Germany.

A Menace to Switzerland.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—Count von Bismarck urges upon Switzerland better observance of its obligations of neutrality.

The Alps Pierced.

A dispatch from Susa announces that the Alps were pierced through yesterday, and that the workmen from both ends of Mount Cenis joined in congratulations upon the completion of the great work.

Spain's King on the Way.

FLORENCE, Dec. 26.—Prince Amadeus, accompanied by the Minister of Marine, has started for Madrid. General Cialdina follows, and is to receive in the Spanish capital the title of Duke of Gaeta.

A Disabled Ship.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 27.—The steamship City of Baltimore has arrived at Queenstown, from New York. She reports having passed, eight hundred miles from Fastenel, a steamer, black, with white ports, with loss of screw, bound east under sail. She wanted no assistance. It is thought to be the Virginia, which left New York, December 3, for Queenstown and Liverpool.

A Waste of Ammunition.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The last advices from Versailles are that the fortifications of Paris still waste their ammunition by an ineffectual cannonade of the Prussian position.

The Army of the North.

Manteuffel is in active pursuit of the French army of the north, and has captured some prisoners at Albert.

Belgium.

It is stated that the Belgian civic guard will be organized as mobile guards.

Railway Accident.

Eight persons were killed by a railway accident near Hatfield, this week.

The Luxembourgers.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—A delegation of the inhabitants of Luxembourg to-day presented Prince Henry a patriotic address. The Prince, in reply, expressed confidence in their ability to defend the rights of the Duchy. He had faith in the justice of their cause and the loyalty of the signers of the treaty of 1867.

Gladstone's Religion.

Gladstone has published a letter, indignantly denying the report of his conversion to the Roman Catholic faith.

Germany and the Treaty of Prague.

LONDON, Dec. 27—Bismarck, in a note to the cabinet at Vienna, calls attention to the reorganization of Germany, and expresses the hope that nothing in the treaty of Prague will interfere with her development.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Dec. 27, 4:30 P. M.—Consols 91⅞. Bonds easier. United States coupons, 1862s, 88¾; do old 65s, 88¾; do 67s, 87¾; do 10-40s, 87½. Stocks quiet and easier; Erie 20, Illinois Central 112, Atlantic 28¾.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 27, 4:30 P. M.—Cotton quiet and unchanged in every respect. Middling uplands 8⅜d, middling Orleans 8⅝d. Sales of 12,000 bales, of which 3,000 bales were for export and speculation. Wheat—red Western spring 9s@9s 10d; winter 10s 7d@10s 8d. Beef 120s. Lard 61s. Cumberland middles 53; short rib middles 54s. Petleum—Crude 1s 7¾@1s 8d.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 27.—Market for yarn fabrics firm.

THE NORTHWEST.

The Missing Nashvillian Found Murdered in Chicago—A Switchman Crushed to Death—More Destructive Fires.

CHICAGO, Dec 27—The dead body of a man named Thos. Kennedy was found this morning near No. 91 North Wells street, with every evidence that he had been murdered. The matter is under investigation by the Coroner.

George Cuford, a switchman in the employ of the Alton and St Louis railroad, was killed this morning by being crushed while coupling cars.

A fire occurred at Quincy this morning, destroying property worth $30,000; insurance about $6 000.

The Tribune has a special from St. Paul saying that a destructive fire occurred at Superior City, Wis., on Sunday, burning five of the principal stores, including the hardware establishment of R. J Coburn, the postoffice, &c. Total loss $35,000; insurance not known.

A Printing Office Burned at Rochester, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec 27.—A very destructive fire in Rochester on the night of the 25th resulted in the following losses: Poole's building, loss $35,000, insurance $32,000; Rochester Printing Company, loss $45,000, insurance $27,500; Poland Smith, loss $6,000, insured—$2,000 on stock and $1,000 on machinery. D. D. S. Brown owned the front building, which was occupied by the Democrat and Chronicle newspaper establishment. The stock in the job office was slightly damaged, but the loss is fully covered by insurance. Briggs & Birds, seedmen, lost $5,000.

MEMPHIS.

Further Particulars of the Nick Wall Disaster—Death of Mrs. Poe—A Young Man Found Murdered on the Arkansas Shore.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

MEMPHIS, December 27.—A portion of the crew of the Nick Wall arrived here to-night on the Great Republic, and confirmed the statement previously telegraphed. Mrs Poe died on Thursday night. Her body will be forwarded to Georgetown, Ky., for interment. A large portion of the deck freight will be recovered. Captain Poe is now working at it.

In addition to the bodies already reported found, are Chas. McClure, bar-keeper; Allison Rust, Pat. Ryan, Jno. Sanderson, and a Scandinavian named T. O. Warner, from Chicago, and three negroes, Nat. Lock, Dick Jones and Levi Washington.

The survivors who passed up on the Republic to-night are Henry C. Lyon, second clerk; John Vanderveart, steersman; George Anschnitz, engineer; John Blithe, mate; and E. P. Watson, carpenter. They censured the officers of the R. J. Lockwood for not stopping at the wreck when hailed, and praise the officers of the Great Republic for kindness.

An unknown body, that of a well-dressed young man, was found this morning on the opposite side of the river, nine miles from here, horribly mutilated, his skull crushed and his body covered with bruises. No clue as to his identity or the murderers has yet been obtained.

CINCINNATI.

A Terrible Fall—The Meyers Murder at Hamilton—Another Kerosene Accident.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 27.—Frank Landy, a young man residing near Milwaukee, fell from the trestle work over Eggleston avenue, a distance of fifty feet, last evening, and was taken to the Good Samaritan Hospital in a supposed dying condition. He was flying from the police, who sought to arrest him for disorderly conduct

A great mystery hangs over the Myers murder at Hamilton. Among those present in the faro room were several prominent citizens, but one of whom can give an intelligent account. Though in the same room, he did not hear the discharge of the pistol that killed Myers, or know of the man having been struck with a slung-shot. A boy states that before the occurrence Tom McGehan, James McGehan, —— Jarvin, Daniel McGilron and Isaac Sheely passed through the saloon below, going up-stairs. On this statement warrants were sworn out against them, but they gave themselves up before service. A preliminary examination occurs to-morrow. Tom McGehan is suspected on account of being concerned in the Myers affray, a few years ago. The excitement is great in Hamilton. Some persons have suggested a vigilance committee.

Caroline Jordan was burned to death on Sunday evening at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, by attempting to fill a lighted lamp with kerosene.

A public meeting has been called for next Tuesday evening to devise means for the relief of the suffering peasantry of France. Ex-Secretary Cox, Murat Halstead, Archbishop Purcell, George H Pendleton and other prominent persons are to be invited to address the meeting.

RICHMOND.

The Spottswood Disaster—Death of a Prominent Physician.

RICHMOND, Dec. 27.—No more bodies have been recovered from the ruins of the recent great fire, and it is thought that the number of victims of the Spottswood disaster is now known. The celebrations fixed for today by the Masonic fraternity and Knights of Pythias have been postponed indefinitely on account of the loss of members of those orders in the fire at the Spottswood House. The express companies' safes have been recovered and their contents found in good condition.

The losses of insurance companies by the fire are as follows: New York Companies—Underwriters' Agency, $3,500; Atlantic, $1,000; Security, $5,000; Manhattan, $10,000; Continental, $3,000. Virginia Companies, $27,000. Baltimore Companies—National Fire, $8,000; Franklin, $5,000

Dr. B. R. Woolford, a prominent physician, for many years Professor of Materia Medica in Virginia Medical College, died this evening, aged seventy-four years.

TENNESSEE.

Editor of Murfreesboro Monitor Shot and Killed—Fatal Affray in Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Dec 27.—H. C. McLaughlin editor of the Murfreesboro Monitor, was shot and killed at Smyrna Saturday by Robt. Cattles. Both parties fired several shots. Cattles was not hurt. McLaughlin on Friday attacked and shot at Cattles whilst at work in the neighborhood of Smyrna. Both were soldiers in the rebel army.

Yesterday Zack Brown, colored, was shot and killed by Wm. Lellyett, clerk of Mayor Morris. Brown was drunk and insulting, and Lellyett threatened to have him arrested, whereupon he made hostile demonstrations, causing Lellyett to shoot him through the head. Lellyett gave himself up to the police, and is held for trial.

News from South America.

HAVANA, Dec 26.—The following news from South America was received from Panama: Advices from Valparaiso to December 2d state that a severe earthquake occurred at Santiago and elsewhere, but the damage done was slight.

New silver mines have been discovered in Caloma.

Bolivia advices of the 14th state that Gen. Morales had been chosen chief of the Cocoro and Orcho revolutionists. Melarjo was powerless near Potosi and wanting help

The Arequipa railroad will be opened on January 1st.

San Salvador advices say that many depredations have been committed on persons and property, and an attempted rising of the people is suspected.

Costa Rica advices of the 20th state that the President has declared the treaty for the construction of a canal across the Isthmus of Nicaragua void.

Lima advices are to the effect that the European war is felt heavily in all branches of business Exchange could not be procured. The Government exacts a tax of three per cent on all coin exported.

A French man-of-war has captured two German ships: The Augusta, from Hamburg, and the Gazelle, from California. Both vessels were taken to Tahita.

Advices from Chili are of the 22d. The new American Minister had arrived. Congress granted a subsidy of $20,000 per annum to the Panama and West India Cable Company, on condition that they connect Callao with Europe by telegraph.

Montevideo continued besieged, and conflicts occurred daily

Destructive Fire in Canada.

CORNWALL, CA, Dec 27.—The Cornwall woolen manufactory was burnt this morning early. The building during the past year has been thoroughly stocked with the most improved machinery. The cause of the fire is unknown. Over 200 persons have been thrown out of employment. Loss estimated at $300,000 on which there was an insurance of $153,000, distributed as follows: Royal, $23,000; Imperial, $9,000; British American, $11,000; North British American, $24,000; London Assurance $7,000; Phoenix, $13,000; Commercial Union, $18,000; Scottish Imperial, $11,000; Lancastershire, $10,000; Scottish Fire Life, $10,000; Liverpool, London and Globe, $7,000; Citizens', $10,000.

Aid for Cuba.

HAVANA, Dec. 26.—Advices from Panama to the 21st of December have been received via Jamaica. The Cuban Colonel Ryan arrived there on the 12th inst. on the steamer Ocean Queen, from New York, with a large quantity of ammunition and arms intended for Cuba. A number of Cubans were expected to join Ryan at Aspinwall. There were one hundred and fifty men with Ryan. A steamer was expected to arrive from New York. The Hornet, the convoy of Ryan and his companions to Cuba, had not arrived at Aspinwall.

The Labor Reform Party in New Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec 27.—The Labor Reform Party of New Hampshire held their State Convention here to-day and nominated Lemuel P. Cooper, of Croyden, for Governor Resolutions embodying the well known political views of the party were adopted. Also supplementary resolves disapproving of the course of Senators Sumner, Schurz, and Trumbull on the Dominican question. Geo. Roberts, of Rochester, was renominated for Railroad Commissioner. The following Congressional nominations were made: First district, Ellery A. Hibbard, of Laconia; Second district, W. H. Gove, of Ware; Third district, E. D. Baxter, of Claremont.

The School Teachers of Indiana.

TERRE HAUTE, Dec. 27—The Indiana Teachers' Association and other State Educational organizations connected therewith, met at the Normal school building in this city to-day for a three days' session. The attendance is large including the principal workers in our public school system from all parts of the State. The interest is very marked and a busy and profitable session will be the result

☞ A law suit of rather a novel nature has been instituted in the Westchester, New York, County Court. The plaintiff, a man named Watson, claims damages in the sum of $5,000 for loss of time and money, through having been sent on a "wild-goose chase" to Troy, at the last election, in order to prevent him from voting for a friend named Kenlon, who was a candidate against defendant, Lunny, for the office of Receiver of Taxes. Kenlon was beaten by one vote, and an effort will be made at the trial to show that Lunny had concocted the story which caused Watson to leave for Troy.

WASHINGTON.

All the Civil Vacancies to be Filled Immediately.

Boutwell and the Vice President Shake Hands Again.

A New Step Toward a Settlement of the Alabama Claims.

Gen. Schenck and the English Mission.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE CIVIL VACANCIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—It is understood to be the President's intention to fill all existing civil vacancies next week. General Leggett, of Zanesville, Ohio, will probably be Commissioner of Patents, and Wills Drummond, of Iowa, will be appointed Commissioner of the Land Office, vice Wilson, to be removed. The President was quite urgent for the appointment of Congressman Julian, of Indiana, to this position, but the latter, for personal reasons, was obliged to decline.

THE PRESIDENT AT REST.

The usual Cabinet meeting, held on Tuesday, was postponed to-day till next week, and the President informed all callers at the White House that he would receive no visitors and transact but little business during the rest of the week.

SAN DOMINGO.

The United States steamer Tennessee is now at the navy-yard here, fitting up preparatory to sailing for San Domingo with the commissioners to be appointed under the resolution pending in Congress. The object of this is to secure as speedy a report as possible in order that the final question of annexation may be disposed of at the present session.

ARMY OFFICERS.

Quite a large number of army officers are in Washington awaiting official notice of their stations in the army. A good many of them have learned, to their regret, that they are on the list for muster out of the service on Saturday next. They will receive under the law one year's pay and allowances.

REVENUE DECISION.

A decision of the Internal Revenue Bureau requires that all preparations which have been taken out of the category of rectified spirits and placed in that of medicines must be stamped as medicine before being sold or removed for consumption and sale, or they will be liable to forfeiture.

THE OHIO WINES.

Col. Given, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, left for Ohio this evening to inspect the manner of making and putting up wines in that section.

DEATH OF MRS. CORCORAN.

A sudden and most painful affliction befel the household to-day of Representative Beck, of Kentucky, in the death of his eldest daughter, Mrs. Maggie Corcoran, who was married but three weeks ago at Lexington. For several winters the deceased has been a beautiful and honored member of the society of the Capital, and the feeling of sorrow at her death and of condolence and sympathy for her family and relatives is quite universal.

RECONCILIATED.

Secretary Boutwell and Vice President Colfax, who have been at swords' points for a long time, effected a reconciliation to-day. San Domingo was the mediator.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

A new step is about to be taken in the matter of the settlement of the Alabama Claims. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations held a meeting to-day at the State Department to discuss the proposition made by the President to Congress in the annual message, for the appointment of a commission to receive, examine, and audit all the claims of American citizens arising from the depredations of the Alabama, Shenandoah, Oleistic, &c. These claims are now filed in a rough state unsupported by detailed evidence at the Department of State and amount to $15,000,000. It is thought that through a proper examination the aggregate as claimed may be reduced one half. The committee will probably frame a bill for the action of Congress. The authorization of such a commission, however, will have nothing to do with the negotiations to be continued at London for the payment of the claims by Great Britain. They, of course, will be continued.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE GEORGIA SENATORSHIP.

WASHINGTON, Dec 27.—The Senate Judiciary Committee will meet on Saturday preceding the reassembling of Congress to hear arguments on the Georgia Senatorship. There are four applicants for the honor, Messrs. Hill and Miller, elected in 1869, claim that the Legislature which elected them was legally constituted, the negroes not being expelled until after their election, but a claim is made against Hill and Miller that the Legislature by which they were elected was from the first illegally constituted, the iron clad oath never having been administered, and there being a number unable to take it. Mr. Hill, however, claims that in his case the votes cast for him were all legal, or so nearly so as to leave him still the majority requisite for an election. In Miller's election, he receiving the Democratic vote, this was not the case, besides, Miller's disabilities have never been removed. For Whitely and Farrow, Republicans elect, chosen in 1869, the claim is made that they were elected by the only legally constituted Legislature under the act of 1860, passed by Congress, in consequence of Democratic usurpations.

THE FISHING QUESTION.

The British Minister has, under instructions from home, already taken the initiatory steps towards considering the fishery controversy, and arranging for a settlement of the claims that will arise from the seizure of our vessels. Sir Edward Thornton has acknowledged the substantial correctness of Mr. Fish's position, as shown by the diplomatic correspondence just published, running from April to November of the present year, relating to the fishery question. The Canadian authorities claim that their refusal to issue licenses to foreign fishermen does not interfere with American privileges, under treaty of 1818, and that there are now no waters embraced in that treaty, under the control of the new Dominion. Mr. Fish takes opposite ground, and in illustration points to that portion of the coast formerly known as Labrador, from Au Sablen to Magdalen island. He also points to the discrepancies in the position taken by the home and provincial authorities, one being that the Canadian line is three miles from shore, while the other assumes that it is three miles from an imaginary line drawn across the mouth of all the rivers and bays. Sir Edward Thornton concurred in the general correctness of Mr. Fish's position, and that will make an adjustment of all points comparatively an easy task. It is well understood by the British Minister that the regulations made by Canada are illiberal and ill advised, and the manner of their execution shows an unfriendly spirit.

INFORMATION IN HASTE.

Mr. Moran, Secretary of the American Legation at London, has been directed by the State Department to telegraph immediately the statistics of the maritime strength of Great Britain at the present time, and especially the increase to her shipping during the past four years.

The special message of the President to Congress on the subject of building up our merchant marine service, gives occasion both for the information and haste in obtaining it.

THE NEW ENGLISH MINISTER.

The Department of State has not yet prepared Minister Schenck's instructions on the Alabama claims, nor will they until Mr. Schenck returns to Washington. It is not yet officially known when the new Minister to England will take his departure, but report says about the middle of January.

THE ALLEGED INDIAN FRAUDS.

A sub committee of the Committee on Appropriations is now engaged in preliminaries to the full investigation of the alleged Indian frauds in the purchase of Indian goods and supplies.

SUMNER WINS.

NEW YORK, Dec 27.—The Tribune's Washington correspondent telegraphs: Those Senators who decided, after the speech of Senator Sumner on the San Domingo resolution, and the debate which followed it, to attempt to remove the Massachusetts Senator from the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations, have nearly all come to the conclusion to abandon the undertaking: first, because it is impracticable of accomplishment, and second, because they are satisfied that Mr. Sumner is the most capable man in the Senate for the position. Hereafter a majority can so arrange matters as to bring treaties and other like subjects before the Legislative session, and thus prevent them or such of them as Mr. Sumner opposes from going to foreign committees. Many of the most radical Administration Senators are satisfied from the words of Mr. Sumner, which have been repeated to them, that he is not opposed to the general foreign policy of the President, and that he said much in excitement of debate which he did not intend to say, and which he regrets. He does not express any animosity against the President, and he intends to give all Administration measures a fair and cordial support.

NEW YORK.

A Revival of the Ritualistic War Imminent—Preparations to Ship the San Domingo Expedition—The Rudolphe-Dion $10,000 Billiard Match—Prof. Ware's Premium, Etc, Etc.

THE RITUALISTIC QUESTION.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—There is good authority for saying that Bishop Potter decided to prohibit the elaborately colored and embroidered vestments now used in religious services at St. Albans and one or two other Episcopal churches in this city. The last general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which met in this city in 1868, took no definite action on the subject of ritualism, but referred it to a special committee, who are expected to report at the next general convention in 1871. Meanwhile each Bishop is authorized, in doubtful cases, to decide what shall be the practice within his own diocese. This action of Bishop Potter is likely to bring the ritualistic question to a focus, as there can be no appeal, for the present at least, from his decision, and clergymen refusing to conform to it will render themselves liable to Episcopal censure, or deposition from the ministry.

THE SAN DOMINGO COMMISSION.

The frigate Tennessee, now fitting out at the Navy-yard to carry the Commissioners to San Domingo, has her crew now made up, and she will go into commission ready to receive passengers by January 10th.

The exploring party at Mount Washington report continued cold weather. Elsewhere the weather has moderated.

THE BILLIARD MATCH

for the champion cue and $10,000 a side, between A. P. Rudolph and Cyrille Dion, comes off at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening. The game will be the American four-ball carom game, on a pocket table, two thousand points, pushing and crotching barred.

PROF. WARE'S PREMIUM.

The competitors for Professor Ware's premium of two thousand dollars for the best rule of equation of payments, to-day elected an examining committee, who will examine the plans and soon publish a decision. Among the fifty-two contestants are Professors Alex, of Princeton College; S. L. Frothingham, of Harrisburg, Pa., and W. W. Johnston, of Kenyon Ohio College.

WHAT A U. S. COURT CAN DO.

The United States Court of this city has prosecuted three hundred and sixty-four suits for penalties and forfeitures during the past year, and recovered $194,109, most of which has been collected. Seven hundred and seventy-eight suits are now pending.

BURNING OF A STEAMER.

The steamship Fairbanks, from Wilmington to New York, was forced on the 19th to put into Hatteras Inlet for harbor during a heavy gale. From some unknown cause she took fire and was completely destroyed, the crew barely escaping with their lives.

COMPLIMENTARY.

A complimentary reception was given tonight at Delmonico's to Capt. E. G. Lott, of the Cunard steamer Russia, who starts tomorrow on his four hundredth voyage across the Atlantic. Prominent among the gentlemen present were A. T. Stewart, August Belmont, A. A. Law, Henry Clewes, Thurlow Weed, Henry A. Smythe, and Samuel J. Tilden.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—P. M.

Gold market has been dull; opening at 110⅝ selling up to 110⅝, and closing at 110⅜@110¾. A few loans were made at 2@4 per cent for carrying.

The gold clearances to-day, at the Gold Exchange, were about $19,000,000.

Government securities opened steady and on the second call advanced ⅛ per cent, remained firm and closed at the advance prices.

The stock market was quiet and steady at about Saturday's closing quotations. Rock Island and Lake Shore were rather active, but very little was done in anything.

The money market has been pretty easy at 7 per cent gold. The impression is that the stringency is over.

State securities are dull at about the same prices that have ruled for some time.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 109⅛.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of '81	113 @ —
Coupons of '62	107½@
Coupons of '64	107 @
Coupons of '65	107 @
Do new	109⅛@
Coupons of '67	109⅝@
Coupons of '68	110¾@
Ten-forties	106⅜@
Currency 6's	109⅝@

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	92⅞@	Old Virg'a	67 @
Old Tenn	62⅝@	Old N. Car	45 @
New Tenn	63 @	New N. Car	23¾@
New Virg'a	63 @		

STOCKS.

Western U. Tel	44⅞	Northwestern	70
Quicksilver	5	Do preferred	80⅝
Mariposa	5	Rock Island	103⅞
Do preferred	9⅞	N. Jersey Cen't	105⅛
Adams Express	64⅞	St. Paul	54⅝
Wells & Fargo	32	Do preferred	80
American Ex	46	Tol. & Wabash	47⅛
U. S. Express	32	Do preferred	70
Pacific Mail	39⅞	Fort Wayne	92⅞
N. Y. Cent'l, con.	90⅞	Terre Haute	26
N. Y. Cent'l, sc'p.	87⅞	Do preferred	53
Erie	23⅛	Chi. & Alton	113
Erie preferred	46	Do preferred	114
Harlem	132½	Ohio & Mis'sippi	27⅛
Do preferred	133	C. C. and C.	81
Reading	98⅞	Burlington	—
Mich. Central	115½	Lake Shore	91⅛
Pittsburg	103⅛	Illinois Central	135

ST. LOUIS.

That Old Trick on the Doctors Again—An Intoxicated Woman Burned to Death—Mysterious Disappearance of a Nashvilian.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 27.—Dr. E. M. Powers was arrested Saturday night on the charge of violating the person of Mrs. Viola Hill while on a visit to his office in the prosecution of her business as a solicitor of subscriptions to a new publication. Mrs. Hill is represented as a highly respectable lady, recently from the South.

Mrs. Catharine Flynn, addicted to drink, was burned to death on Sunday while intoxicated.

W. H. Howard, from Nashville, Tennessee, who mysteriously disappeared from the Southern Hotel two or three days ago, has not been heard from since,

Prospect of an Early Opening of the Mississippi—Trains Snow-bound on the Kansas Pacific, etc.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 27.—The weather is milder; mercury 35 at 3 p. m There are prospects of rain and a speedy resumption of navigation South

General John A. Logan will deliver the oration at the reunion of the Eleventh Illinois Infantry, to be held at Chicago in June next.

The passengers who left Denver by the Kansas Pacific Railroad on the 15th inst. only arrived here to-night, having been snow-bound on the plains ten days. The weather was extremely cold and snow drifted ten feet deep. Among the passengers are ex-Gov. McCormick, Delegate in Congress from Arizona, and Capt Starr and Lieut Ryan of the army.

The motion for a new trial in the case of A. J. Sparr, convicted last week of manslaughter, was withdrawn to-day, and the court sentenced him to three years in the penitentiary.

A Cat Story From the Metropolis.

[From the Herald.]

There resides in Thirty-fifth street a gentleman named Michael Hardio, and he is fortunate enough to possess not only a beautiful wife, but a pretty little daughter, scarcely three years of age. The child's name was Mamie, and from her playful, happy nature, and rare beauty, she has been a general favorite with all who have been so fortunate as to enjoy her parent's acquaintance and her own childish friendship Among the child's playmates was a favorite cat, and the young lady's feline friend having established a homestead of her own beneath an adjoining building, deserted her little fragment of the *genus homo* and took up her exclusive residence among those of her own "kit and kin." Not knowing that the cat was about to become the maternal relative of a number of young Thomases or Tabbies, the child was almost heartbroken at her sudden desertion, and for days it searched the parental domain without ceasing for its playmate. On Monday evening last the child heard a mewing under the building, where the feline family had taken refuge, and perceiving a small aperture leading thereto, she crowded her little body into it. Once in, she could not extricate herself, not knowing enough to carefully back out, and remained in the narrow hole till Tuesday morning. In the meantime, the father and mother having missed the little one, were in an agony of grief, and engaged in a wild search for the lost one. Suspicious parties circulated stories to the effect that the child had been stolen, and some even went so far as to designate the child stealer. Two or three said they had seen the child in possession of a suspected party. In the meantime, while friends were making search, the mother wandered about, crying for her lost darling and moaning piteously. Suddenly her quick ear detected the feeble voice of the little one calling, and following the sound the child was rescued, after an absence of 13 hours. She was quite exhausted, and over her the cat was standing guard, purring and occasionally lashing her tail against her sides, as a group of bright-eyed rats peered forth near by, or scampered past in the distance.

☞ In pursuance of his project of building a city by wholesale, A. T. Stewart has just bought two brick-yards of a capacity of 10,000,000 bricks per annum.

GEORGIA.

The Empire State of the South Goes Overwhelmingly Democratic—Only Two Republican State Senators Elected.

35,000 TO 40,000 MAJORITY.

AUGUSTA, GA., Dec. 27.—Election returns come in slowly. Enough have been received to confirm the election of Democrats to Congress from the first, third, fifth, sixth, and seventh districts, with chances in favor of Lawton, (Dem.,) in the fourth. The vote is very close so far as heard from in the second district. The returns are against Tifft, the late Democratic incumbent, and in favor of Whitly, (Rep.) The Legislature will be largely Democratic. Both Republicans and Democrats charge fraud in the election.

ATLANTA, Dec. 27.—The Radicals concede that Georgia has gone Democratic by from thirty-five to forty thousand. Thus far only two Radical Senators are elected, both colored men.

It is rumored that Governor Bullock has leased the State road to the Central Georgia, Southwestern and Macon, Western and Brunswick, and Nashville and Chattanooga railroads, represented by A. H. Stephens, B. H. Hill, J. E. Brown, H. Peters, Columbus Delano, H. J. Kimball and others, for twenty years, at $25,000 per month.

Governor Bullock gave a supper at the Kimball House to-night. Columbus Delano and many distinguished persons were present.

A CALIFORNIA WONDER.

Scientific Men Puzzled Over a Curious Reptile.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin.]

A curious reptile was discovered, about three weeks ago, by workmen engaged in preparing rock from the petrified forest, of which material Samuel Brannan is building a house at Calistoga. In breaking a petrified tree with a sledge-hammer they came upon an animal bearing more resemblance to a lizard than anything else. With blind faith in the preservative power of liquor they clapped him into a bottle of whisky, which, of course, killed him. Several days afterward Mr. Brannan himself was near them at their work, when a blow of the hammer split a portion of a petrified tree, revealing a similar reptile nearly as large. Mr. Brannan, with that reverence for anything primitive, which characterizes California pioneers, secured the creature and placed it in a vial. The animal is about two inches in length from its nose to the tip of its tail. The tail forms about one-third of its whole length. It has four legs and feet. The fore ones are attached to its body just back of its head, and the hind ones just at the junction of the tail and body. The fore feet are furnished with four claws or fingers, one of which being shorter than the others, resembles a thumb. The hind feet have one more finger. The head and mouth resemble those of a diminutive frog. It does not open its mouth, but keeps its throat constantly in a palpitating motion. Its eyes are dark, and resemble small glass beads stuck on the head. Held between the sunlight and the eye, the body and tail, legs and feet, appear translucent. Down the back the spinal column makes a dark streak, and two spots darker than the rest indicate the location of the digestive organs.

The reptile is kept in a corked four-ounce vial. A little water is in the bottom of the vial, but the animal keeps as far away from it as possible. It is also exceedingly averse to light. The formation of its feet enable it to climb up the inside of a perpendicular vial, even when wet. It takes its station as high up as it can get, and remains there until dislodged.

The creature was found imbedded in the body of a petrified fir tree about two or three feet in diameter. By counting the layers of the tree it was ascertained that it was five hundred years old when it commenced to petrify. It was lying prostrate on the ground when found, but the manner in which it is broken from its adjacent stump shows that it must have petrified while standing. It was found in the midst of a petrified forest about three miles and a half west of Calistoga, in Napa county. This forest embraces about ten acres of trees, all of which are in a complete state of petrifaction. Most of them have fallen to the ground, but a few well-rooted are standing, their immense weight, however, causing them to lean. They comprise redwood, madrone, manzanita and oak, and contain specimens as large as eleven feet in circumference. The petrifaction of the fir species is the most pleasing in appearance. The pitch layers have formed into beautiful quartz crystal, and are really a handsome ornament for a mantel-piece. Savans say that the forest standing was ages ago immersed in water, and that the petrifaction took place while so immersed.

Mr. Brannan, to preserve some of the best specimens of this forest, has had hauled to the grounds of his hotel in Calistoga, material for a summer grotto. It is build in the form of a round pyramid, about 18 feet in height and 18 feet in circumference at the base. The tree trunk from which the reptile was taken was broken to a length of about 4½ feet its weight was so great that it took the strength of two yoke of cattle to raise it to a perpendicular position.

Many scientific men have examined the animal, but all are nonplussed, and unable to classify it. A gentleman is very anxious to obtain it for the Smithsonian Institute, but Mr. Brannan wishes to retain it, to see how long it will live. He has had it three weeks. It eats nothing and has not grown. Our Academy of Science should endeavor to secure it for their cabinet. It is at present in Mr. Brannan's office, on Montgomery street.

THE POPE.

Daily Life of Pius IX.—A Grand Reception.

[Tribune Naples Letter.]

His Holiness appears to enjoy excellent health, in spite of his self-privation of exercise, and much liberty, notwithstanding the efforts which are made to represent his seclusion as an imprisonment. Last week he had a grand reception. Surrounded by twelve Cardinals, he admitted to the honor of kissing his foot upward of one hundred persons, the majority being ladies, and those Roman ladies. One was so overcome by her feelings that she fainted. The Pope addressed them, exhorting them to patience, and then retired. It is evident, therefore, that his Holiness enjoys the fullest freedom in receiving all who desire to approach him, and when it is added that the late commander of his army, General Zappi, of odious notoriety, and some of his warmest supporters, both military and civilian, were his guests, much cannot be said of any interference with his personal liberty. So far, too, as the freest performance of his apostolic duty is concerned, the Italian government gives, and will continue to give every facility. Should more be desired, I cannot for myself conceive how the command of an army of foreigners and the possession of a body of police could in any degree assist the descendant of St. Peter in performing his truly Apostolical functions His Holiness continues the same mode of life as that which he has adopted for many years. He is a very early riser—a hint to those who sacrifice to much to Somnus—and having performed his devotions and taken his coffee, of which he is fond, at 9 o'clock begins the business of the day Cardinal Antonelli, the Secretary of State, is the first received, after whom the Ministers and other officials have the entree. In the ante-chamber there are on guard, besides the Gendarmes, the Swiss and Palatine Guard, some members of the Noble Guard, while nearer at hand are the Cameriere Segreti, who are in immediate attendance on the Holy Father. After midday those who have asked for an audience are presented, and the kissing of the foot being completed the Pope addresses the assembly, and not unfrequently converses familiarly with many members of it. In short, every one must acknowledge that the manners of the Pope are singularly fascinating and condescending. "He frequently comes among us," said some artists to me who were decorating one of the galleries of the Vatican, "and talks with us on a variety of subjects. There are no forms observed, and he might be only a private gentleman. On one occasion we dined in the Vatican, and the Pope appeared among us, and showed greatest urbanity." At 2 o'clock dinner is served, consisting of the simplest dishes, and those very few, after which he takes a short siesta. Between 3 and 4 o'clock it was the custom of the Pope to drive out, and often to leave his carriage and walk. It might often have been seen near the Porta Pia, on the Pincio, in the old times, but now that he is a voluntary prisoner within the precincts of the Vatican, he limits his walks to the gardens, which, by-the-by, are very extensive and beautifully laid out. In the evening he receives a small circle of his most intimates, and, as every one says, relaxes considerably, perpetrating jokes and enjoying those of others. One or two of those who had the honor of the *entree* were popularly called the Pope's buffoons—they provided all the news of the city, and managed to cheer the Apostolic mind. Supper is an early and a still simpler meal than dinner, after which the Pope retires, and a pin may be heard, should it fall, in the Vatican. I send you this slight photograph of his Holiness, as it may interest many of your readers. It represents precisely what I have often heard from those who have the honor of approaching him, and whatever may be the views and opinions of parties, every one will acknowledge that it represents the life of a very simple, good old man. However true this may be, it can be no reason for maintaining a power which, so far from being in harmony with modern civilization, has proved itself to be the greatest enemy to progress.

☞ Odo Russell, the Embassador from the English Government to Bismarck, is son of the late Lord William Russell, elder brother of Earl Russell. He married the daughter of the late Earl of Clarendon.

AFTER CATS.

The Adventures of Mr. Oliver in Pursuit of Vengeance.

[From the Philadelphia Dispatch.]

The fact that Mr. Oliver lived in a uniform row of houses in the Fourteenth ward was the reason why he was unfortunate. One moonlight night last week the noise made by the cats on the roof was simply awful. Mr. Oliver lay in bed trying in vain to get to sleep grinding his teeth with rage, until at last the uproar overhead became unendurable. Mr. Oliver crept out of bed softly, so that his wife would not be awakened. He put on his slippers, seized a boot with each hand, and, clad in the snowy robes of night, he opened the trap-door and emerged upon the roof. There were thirty, or forty cats out there holding a kind of a general synod in the cool of the evening, enjoying the bracing air and singing glees. As Mr. Oliver approached, the cats moved over to the next roof. Mr. Oliver advanced and flung a boot at them. They then adjourned suddenly to the next residence. Mr. Oliver projected another boot, and went over after the first one. In this manner the synod retreated and Oliver advanced until the last row of twenty houses was reached, when the cats arranged themselves in a line along the parapet, ruffled up their fur, curved their spines and spat furiously at Oliver. That bold warrior gathered up his boots and determined to retreat. He walked over a dozen houses and descended through a trap-door. He went down stairs to his bed-room, and opened the door. There was a man in the room in the act of walking up and down with a baby. Before Oliver had recovered from his amazement, the man flung the baby on the bed, and seizing a revolver began firing rapidly at Oliver, It then dawned upon Oliver that he had come down the wrong trap-door. He proceeded up stairs again suddenly, the man with the revolver practicing at him in a painful manner. When Oliver reached the door he shut the trap quickly and stood upon it. The man fired through the boards twice, and then hooked the door upon the inside. A moment after Oliver heard him springing a watchman's rattle from the front window. As soon as the neighbors knew there was a man on the roof, they all flew up stairs and fastened their trap-doors, and Mrs. Oliver fastened hers, with the firm conviction that some predatory villian had entered while she slept and stole her Oliver. When he tried the door it was fast, and Mrs. Oliver was screaming so fiercely that he could not make himself heard. By this time the street was filled with policemen, all of whom were blazing away at Oliver with their revolvers, while the young men in the houses across the street kept up a steady fire with pistols, shotguns and miscellaneous missiles. Oliver, with every advantage of forming an opinion, said that Gettysburg was a mere skirmish to it. He hid behind the chimney and lay up against the bricks to keep himself warm, while the policemen stationed themselves all around the square to capture him when he would slide down one of the water spouts. But Oliver did not slide. He sat out on the roof all night, with the bitter air circulating through his too trifling garments, listening to the yowling cats and the occasional shouts from the picket line below, and thinking of the old Jews who used to pray from their house-tops, and wondering if Musselmen were ever shot at or bothered with cats and policemen when they practiced their evening devotions on their roofs. And then he wondered how it would do to take off his night-shirt and wave it over the edge as a flag of truce! He concluded not to, because of the danger of a bullet from some misguided policeman not familiar with the rules of war. When daylight came, the neighbors rallied in a crowd, armed with all kinds of weapons from howitzers down, and mounted to the roof. Oliver was taken down and put to bed, and he now has more influenza for a man of his size than any other citizen of the Fourteenth ward. He says he is going to move as soon as he gets well—he is going to move into a house that is next door to nobody, a house that stands in the middle of a prairie of some kind, and he intends to stencil his name in white on the trap-door.

REMINISCENCES.

The "Unbending" of Judge Story and Daniel Webster.

[G. Kent in Boston Advertiser.]

The intimacy between Judge Story and Daniel Webster was well known, and in early times gave occasion to some incidents of playful humor, in which great men, as well as more ordinary minds, are privileged to indulge.

Among my reminiscences of early days is that of ascending, with a friend, to the summit of "Red Hill," in New Hampshire, near to and overlooking the beautiful Lake Winnipiseogee. Our guide on the way was old Mr. Cook, whose house stood quite alone, about half-way up the mountain, and furnished a resting place for the traveler and a rude album in which to inscribe his name. Among the names thus recorded were those of Mr. Webster and Judge Story. They were accompanied in their ascent by Mr. Cook, whose recollection of the incidents of it seemed quite vivid years afterward.

Mr. Cook told us, almost with theatrical effect, a story of the unbending of Mr. Webster and Judge Story, on the way up. They came, he said, not far up the ascent, to a noble oak. Mr. Webster made obeisance to it, and asked leave of Judge Story to introduce Captain Oak to him. Judge Story acknowledged the compliment, and in return, coming soon to a splendid birch-tree, begged leave to introduce Mr. Webster to Madame Birch. Mr. Webster thanked the Judge for the offer, but remarked that he might save himself the trouble, as he had "had an early introduction to her in his school boy days."

Judge Story, as is well known, courted the muses to some extent, and with some success, in his early days. It is less known that Mr. Webster ever even flirted with them. I remember, however, being shown a "New Year's Address" which Mr. Webster wrote, about the time of his leaving college, for a New Hampshire paper, in a sort of Hudibrastic vein, and of a good deal of pith and point.

Of a higher order, and, as it seems to me, of much poetical merit, are the impromptu lines said to have been written by Mr. Webster in the album of a lady of Boston, who had requested him to write his name under that of Lafayette, whose autograph she had obtained on his then recent visit to this country. I give them as from a recollection of more than thirty years:

"Dear Lady, I a little fear
'Tis dangerous to be writing here;
His hand, who bade our Eagle fly,
Trust his young wings and mount the sky—
Who bade across the Atlantic tide
New thunders sweep, new navies ride—
Has traced, in lines of trembling age,
His autograph upon this page.
Higher than that Eagle soars—
Louder than that thunder roars—
His name will o'er the world be sounding,
And o'er the waves of time rebounding,
While thou and *his* as obscure as I
Cling to *his* skirts, be still will fly,
And spring to immortality.
If by my name I write my own,
'Twill take me where I am not known;
One cold salute will meet my ear,
'Pray, stranger, how did *you* come here?'"

MEAN PEOPLE.

Two Samples from Mark Twain.

[From the Buffalo Express.]

My ancient comrade, "Doesticks," in a letter from New York, quotes a printed paragraph concerning a story I used to tell to lecture audiences about a wonderfully mean man whom I used to know, and then Mr. D. throws himself into a passion and relates the following circumstance (writing on both sides of his paper, which is at least singular in a journalist, if not profane and indecent):

"Now I don't think much of that. I know a better thing about old Captain Asa T. Mann, of this town. You see, old Mann used to own and command a pickaninny, bull-headed, mud-turtle shaped craft of a schooner that hailed from Perth Amboy. Old Mann used to prance out of his little cove where he kept his three-cent craft, and steal along the coast of the dangerous Kill von Kull, on the larboard side of Staten Island, to smouch oysters from unguarded beds, or pick clams off sloops where the watch had gone to bed drunk. Well, once old Mann went on a long voyage—for him. He went down to Virginia, taking his wife and little boy with him. The old rapscallion put on all sorts of airs, and pretended to keep up as strict discipline as if his craft was a man-of-war. One day his darling baby tumbled overboard. A sailor named Jones jumped over after him, and, after cavorting around about an hour or so, succeeded in getting the miserable little scion of a worthless sire on board again. The old Mann got right up on his dignity—he put on all the dig. he had handy—and in two minutes he had Jones in double irons, and there he kept him three weeks in the fore hold, for leaving the ship without orders."

I will not resurrect my own mean man, for possibly he might not show to good advantage in the presence of this gifted sailor; but I will enter a Toledo bridegroom against the son of the salt wave, and let the winner take the money I give the Toledo story just as it comes to me. (It, too, is written on both sides of the paper; but as this correspondent is not a journalist, the act is only wicked, not obscene):

"In this village there lived, and continues to live, two chaps who, in their bachelor days, were chums. S., one of the chums, tired of single blessedness, took unto himself a wife and a wedding, with numerous pieces of silverware and things from congratulating friends. C., the other chap, sent in a handsome silver ladle, costing several dollars or more. Their friendship continued. A year later C. also entered into a partnership for life with one of the fair Eves; and he also had a wedding. S., being worth something less than $20,000, thought he ought to return the compliment of a wedding present, and a happy thought struck him. He took the ladle down to the jeweller from whom it was purchased by C. the year before, and traded it off for silver salt dishes to present to C. and his bride."

☞ An Omaha man penned up a neighbor's cow and then sold him milk for three weeks. The latter has just found out the joke, and gone to law about it.

☞ Western street railways encourage church-going by issuing half-fare tickets, good to and from the sanctuary.

ALBERT BARNES.

Death of an Eminent American Divine.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

America has lost one of her most distinguished divines. On Christmas eve there died at Philadelphia, in his seventy-third year, the Rev. Albert Barnes, a theologian and preacher of whom the Presbyterians, both in the New and Old Worlds, have been as proud as of any of their most illustrious divines.

Albert Barnes was born on the 1st of December, 1798, at Rome, in the State of New York, at a period when that place contained less than two hundred inhabitants, and was surrounded by dense and extensive forests. His father was a tanner, but not very successful in business. At one time he came near losing what little property he had accumulated, and it was only with extreme difficulty that he succeeded in extricating himself from his pecuniary embarrassments. He had several boys, none of whom, however, exhibited any striking intellectual faculties with the exception of little Albert, who at a very early age already manifested an inordinate love of books. Albert Barnes was scarcely fourteen years of age when he had already perused the whole Bible, and committed to memory most of the striking passages of the Gospel. Several clergymen residing in the neighborhood noticed the extraordinary faculties of the youth, and urged his father to give him a collegiate election. Albert earnestly joined his prayers with their recommendations, but old Barnes, not having money enough for the purpose indicated, Albert, much to his chagrin, had to work in his father's tannery until he was seventeen years of age.

By that time he had become quite a scholar; he had become conversant with the Latin language, and his knowledge of sacred history and Bible literature was such as to fill with astonishment all those who happened to converse with him about such subjects.

Young Albert, however, was far from happy. He hated the tannery where he had to work every day, and, much as he loved his father and brothers, he prayed every day fervently for being relieved from the yoke which he thought had been imposed upon his shoulders.

One day his wishes were more than fulfilled. An old aunt of his, a pious woman, who had taken great pride in the extraordinary mental faculties of her young nephew, died, and in her last will bequeathed to him a sum of several hundred dollars, sufficient to enable him to leave his father's tannery, and go where he had longed for years to repair, namely, to one of the renowned schools of that period.

And so, in the year 1817, he entered Fairfield Academy, Connecticut, where the excellent knowledge which he had managed to obtain at his father's house enabled him soon afterward to outstrip all the rest of his fellow pupils. His teachers gave him the most flattering testimonials, and, armed with them he entered Hamilton College, where he graduated with the highest honors in the year 1820. In November of the same year Albert Barnes entered upon his theological studies at Princeton College, New Jersey. His father, who was not a very religious man, was opposed to his studying theology, and desired that he should prepare himself for the bar, but his son evinced so strong a reluctance to his father's wishes in this direction that the latter finally gave way and placed no further impediments in the way of his son's aspirations.

At the Princeton Seminary young Barnes' progress was as rapid and gratifying as it had been at the educational institutions which he had previously visited. In April, 1824, he was licensed to preach, and was ordained and installed pastor of the Presbyterian church in Morristown, New Jersey, in February of the following year.

He remained for five years in charge of that congregation, and achieved at that early age already a reputation as a powerful preacher and learned and profound theologian.

In the year 1830 he was called to the pastoral charge of the First Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, a position which at that time was coveted by the foremost divines of the Presbyterian denomination.

When the schism in the Presbyterian Church took place, Albert Barnes warmly espoused the cause of the New School, of which he became one of the most ardent and gifted champions.

During the whole of his ministry, Mr. Barnes was a very diligent student, and by his researches in Sacred Greek and Hebrew literature impaired his eyesight in such a manner that, at one time, serious apprehensions were entertained that he might lose it altogether. He recovered, however, and finished his great work, the well-known "Notes on the New Testament," in eleven volumes, of which up to the time of his death scarcely less than five hundred thousand volumes had been sold.

This great work excited so much attention in both hemispheres that several of its volumes were translated into four or five living languages, and the degree of Doctor of Divinity was repeatedly tendered him both by American and English Universities, an offer which he, however, persistently refused on conscientious grounds.

LYNCHING IN MISSISSIPPI.

A Negro Criminal Riddled by the Bullets of Forty Bold Maskers.

[From the Memphis Avalanche, 25th.]

A gentleman from Mississippi brings information of a horrible tragedy which occurred at Shukulak, a station on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, a few days ago. It seems that a negro had shot a white man named Cogill, on the road near that place, and having been arrested was placed in the depot in charge of a constable to await the arrival of a train, by which he was to be conveyed to Brooksville, for imprisonment or examination. Whilst he was at the station, feeling in the town became red hot, as particulars of the occurrence became known, and during the night a gentleman called on the constable in charge of the negro, and demanded the surrender of the latter, to which the constable objected. The gentleman then retired, and all was quiet for an hour, when a band of some forty men, equipped and disguised a la Kuklux, made its appearance on the scene, and took the prisoner by force, the constable making little or no resistance, which, however, under the circumstances, would have been useless. Leading the trembling wretch by a chain around his neck out on the platform, he was made fast, and, after a lapse of a few moments, at a given signal, a volley of shot was poured into him. He fell immediately, riddled with bullets, and expired without uttering a word. The band then left. Who composed it is simply a matter of conjecture. The name of the negro we have not ascertained, nor could our informant explain the circumstances of the shooting of Cogill, or what led to it. Cogill was dangerously wounded, the bullet passing through his face and out near the right eye. At last accounts his recovery was considered doubtful. The lynching of the negro caused some excitement in the vicinity of its occurrence, and at the time our informant left, there was apprehension of a serious time with the negro militia, who were reported hastening to the scene of the tragedy.

"HOW I VOTES."

A Georgia Negro's Reasons for Voting the Democratic Ticket.

[Cincinnati Commercial Georgia Letter.]

Yesterday I heard an old negro explaining to a few of his color his reasons for having voted the Democratic ticket. Said he, as he made fierce gestures with his weather-beaten hand, "Yes, you're right, I did vote the Democratic ticket. It's the first time I ever did, and unless they run this here Gov'ment better than the Radicals have it will be the last time. I propose fer to try 'em. Why is times hard, and why ain't thar no money in the country? The Radicals are playing smash with everything. I commenced for to vote the Radical ticket over two years ago, and ever since that time money has been getting scacer and scacer, and now I don't see a ten-dollar bill once a month. I hain't got cents now where I used to have dollars when I commenced for to vote the Radical ticket. We must have a change in this here business, or we'll all go up, white and black alike. Talk about the Radicals being friends to the colored men! Any man with half of one eye can see that they ain't friends to any body but themselves. They're arter the office which draws them big pay and takes all the money out of the country, and makes cotton go down so that a darkey can't earn enough in a year to buy a hoe-cake for Christmas. That's what they do. Who lent me a mule last summer to finish my crop when mine had broke his leg trying to get over the fence? Was it a Radical? No, they'd have see'd my crop go to weeds afore they'd have did it. Fact is, mighty few of them have got any mules to lend. It was a Democrat who came to me and says: 'Joe, you've had bad luck; you will lose all your work unless you can get a nag to finish your crop. Go to my stable and get that old mule that's blind in one eye, and pay me what's right for her when the crop is made.' I paid him up like a man. When I was sick last summer, and didn't have a bite in the house to eat, who brought me the hunk of bacon? It was this 'ere same Democrat, and now when he wan's my vote he can get it. A man who sticks up to me, I'll stick up to him all the time," and so saying the ancient negro walked off, leaving his little circle of listeners to comment upon his speech and digest his wisdom.

☞ It was thought a wonderful event when Eugene Aram was tried and executed for a murder committed fourteen years before, but a man has been brought before a London magistrate on a charge of felony and embezzlement which dates back more than double that time. The felony was represented by 7s. 6d.; the embezzlement by £10, and the defendant had endeavored to make some amends by sending the prosecutor, his former employer, 10s. worth of postage stamps. The magistrate put it to the latter whether, after a lapse of so many years, he intended to proceed against the man, and the prosecutor replied that he was determined to put the law in force. Pending further inquiry, the defendant was released on his own recognizance.

☞ A New Hampshire man, "possessed by an evil spirit," offers three hundred dollars to have it exorcised.

☞ The City of Boston paid $21,285 during the past year for bathing 1,397,914 men, women and boys.

INDIANA NEWS.

The Legislature meets to-morrow.

Thieves thicker than ever in Evansville.

A route for a new railroad is being surveyed from Ligonier to Plymouth.

Captain Hicks' large flatboat at Grandview was sunk one day last week by the waves.

Another new postoffice has been established in Delaware county, with the significant name of Cologne.

The salt well in Terre Haute flows water slightly mixed with gas, which, when fired, burns like weak alcohol.

The Indiana and Illinois Central Railroad will be built early next season, final arrangements having been made.

It is understood that W. E Niblack will be a candidate for the nomination of Governor before the next Democratic State Convention.

Vigo county is flooded with circulars telling the recipients how and where they can get counterfeit money, and the rascally authors find green takers almost every day.

Consul Beardsley, at Jerusalem, has sent Vice-President Colfax a gavel made of wood from Abraham's oak at Hebron, and a chalice of olive wood from the Mount of Olives.

Sheep-killing dogs are on the rampage in and about Muncie. So troublesome have they become that the farmers have been compelled to form themselves into a vigilance committee and wage war on them.

Governor Baker has appointed three commissioners to examine and appraise the value of the county property at Lexington, Scott county, as the county seat is to be removed and the property disposed of.

We are in receipt of the first number of the Indianian, a new paper published at Danville by L. W. Norris and Stock Campbell. It is a very neat seven-column paper, and possesses the *sine qua non* of success, a good selection of local news.

John Dye, a cheerful old Indianian, has a grave for himself, which he executed several years ago. He accomplished the work with his own hands, excavating the earth to a proper depth, laying a stone slab on the bottom, and walling it up with brick. A similar slab is intended to cover the grave, and, what is singular, Mr. Dye has scooped out of the nether stone a hollow for his body to rest in, with an elevation, in which there is another hollow for the head. It is his desire that when he dies he shall be dressed in certain specified clothing, and that a blanket shall be laid in the tomb, upon which his remains are to be laid. Another blanket is to be spread over him, and the large slab of stone placed on the tomb, and the earth filled in above. It will be seen that he does away entirely with the use of a coffin, and he further requests that no burial service be used or sermon preached, and that no monument be erected to his memory. Recently a heavy rain caved in the earth above the tomb, and Mr. Dye set about repairs with a vigor that was surprising. To prevent a recurrence of the accident, he has walled the grave up to the surface of the earth, and carefully covered it with boards and sod. The grave is on his farm, and within a few feet of the railroad.—Lafayette Journal.

"TO THE SPANIARDS."

Queen Isabella's Protest Against the Election of Aosta.

The following is a translation of the protest issued by Queen Isabella against the election of the Duke of Aosta to the Spanish throne:

TO THE SPANIARDS.

Events which it is neither my wish nor my duty to recall, and my constant determination and ardent desire to effect your happiness, even at the price of the greatest sacrifices, made me decide, in 1868, upon abandoning my native land. Since then I have not ceased to address to heaven my most fervent supplications that you might enjoy the peace and well-being which you so much deserve, and of which a minority, greedy of power, have deprived you for a time.

Wishing to render legal this step, so important and so painful to me, as well as to avoid its being attributed to violence and its forming a reasonable pretext at some future time, more or less distant, for new disturbances, I drew up, on the 25th of June of the present year, a free and spontaneous abdication of all my purely political rights, with all those which I possessed to the crown of Spain, transmitting them to my beloved son, Don Alfonso de Bourbon, Prince of Asturias, but reserving to myself such rights as had not the aforesaid political character.

I flattered myself that this act of abnegation, as spontaneous as it was sincere, would have calmed over-excited passions, would have inspired confidence in those who, refusing to do me justice, might have considered my person an obstacle to the consolidation of public liberty, and would have restored my country to its normal condition, so profoundly disturbed by a revolution which, of necessity, has produced innumerable evils.

But it has not pleased God to grant as yet my fervent prayers. The revolution continues its career, and has just disavowed the rights of my son—who is to-day your legitimate king according to all the Spanish constitutions—by calling to the throne of St. Ferdinand and of Charles V. a foreigner, whose merits, however great, cannot entitle him to be your sovereign in despite the rights of a whole dynasty, the only one that has in its favor that legitimacy, consecrated by the lapse of ages and by constitutions, which it has been a signal folly to disavow.

I should be wanting in my sacred duties as a mother and as head of my family did I not publish a solemn protest against such an act of spoliation; and I address it to you before any one else, because it is you who are called upon to repair this great violation of right, of which an innocent boy, who cannot be and ought not to be held responsible for the errors unjustly attributed to his ancestors, is now the victim.

There is nothing more distant from my mind and purpose than an appeal to violence. Enough blood has been shed by the Spanish people in sustaining me upon the throne of my ancestors; I would not have more to flow in order to re-establish my dear son upon it. My sole desire is that public opinion, being set right, may be convinced that only by the establishment of the future upon the old and time-honored basis of monarchy can Spain recover the elevated and respected position which she for long held in the world; and that when the revolutionary torrent which you surely look upon with horror, shall have spent itself, the restoration may be brought about specifically, which, filling with joy my maternal heart, will console the grief which I feel, not for my own, but for your misfortunes.

ISABEL

GENEVA, Nov. 21.

Scene in a St. Louis Medical College—Removing a Tumor in Presence of Students.

[From the St. Louis Times.]

A chair of curious structure is rolled into the arena, and a well-dressed lady, the wrinkles on whose face tell of age, much suffering and a mother's cares, enters, accompanied by her husband, a stout, burly farmer, the personification of health and hearty vigor. Throwing off the bandage and gently raising the right eyelid, the surgeon shows a loathsome tumor, which already fills the socket and threatens a slow but painful death. In a brief remark, the surgeon informs the class that the operation may prolong life, but a complete recovery can hardly be expected. The lady takes the chair, and a trusty assistant fills a sponge with the anæsthetic, and bids the patient lean quietly back and breathe through the nostrils, to which he applies the sponge, removing it at intervals, because knowing that a continued application will speedily cause death.

In a minute the patient is insensible to pain, and, arranging his tools, the surgeon bares his wrist, grasps the scalpel and begins his task. As the keen blade finds its way in deeper and deeper the blood flows down the cheek and is rapidly wiped away with a sponge. Once or twice the patient feebly raises her hands, but the anæsthetic does its work well and the poor woman suffers not half so much as her faithful husband who stands helplessly by, an expression on his countenance pitiful in the extreme. But the operation is over at last, and the tumor, with the eye-ball clinging to it, drops out into the hands of the surgeon, who hastily claps something in to fill the horrid gap, and then the patient is wheeled out, while the professor walks about, handling and discussing the nature of the sickening object just extracted.

☞ A Swedish woman at Holmes City, Minnesota, Douglas county, committed suicide, the other day, in a singular manner. She procured a large box of matches and ate off the heads. The result was death in a few hours, preceded by violent suffering.

☞ The Newport (R. I.) News says that there is a clergyman, and a doctor of divinity at that, in Rhode Island who has officiated five times at the marriage of one man, and all five of the women to whom the man was married are still living.

☞ Dr. Boetger has found a "German beer bouquet," and that it consists of a solution of the essential oil of lemons in light petroleum oil, and a coarse fusil oil containing spirits colored by turmeric.

☞ A lady aged 61, in England, finding herself on the wrong railroad train, leaped from it when it was running at the rate of forty miles an hour, and escaped without injury.

☞ A Boston woman advertises for a husband, and says, among her other qualifications, that she can from six clams make soup enough for dinner and have a clam-fry for breakfast.

☞ The San Francisco Jews have voted—88 to 24—to abolish the old custom forbidding men and women to sit together in the synagogue.

☞ Lynn, Mass., has elected six women to the school committee.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

Thos. W. Riley against Robert Easton. } In Chancery, No. 22,566.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JAN. 2, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court house door in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein, of the following-described property, to-wit: A certain tract or parcel of land, and improvements thereon, containing six acres, more or less, lying and being in Jefferson county, Ky., on the west side of the Louisville and Nashville railroad 11 miles from Louisville.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD, }

de28

Marshal's Sale.

W. L. Breckinridge, Jr., Receiver of Hope Ins. Co. pltf., against Geo. H. Kise, dft.

BY virtue of three executions, Nos. 10.243, 10,246, and 10,247, which issued from the Clerk's office of the Louisville Chancery Court, on the 17th day of October, 1870, in favor of W. L. Breckinridge, Jr., Receiver of the Hope Ins. Co., and against the said Geo. H. Kise, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JAN. 2, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3 months, a house and lot on the south side of Geiger street, between Campbell and Wenzel streets, conveyed to Kise by J. W. Davis See deed book 118, page 268. Levied upon as the property of Geo. H. Kise to satisfy said executions.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD, }

de28

Marshal's Sale.

W. L. Breckinridge, Jr., Receiver of Hope Ins. Co., against Henry Gabel.

BY virtue of an execution, No. 10.216, that issued from the Clerk's office of the Louisville Chancery Court on the 17th day of October, 1870, in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JAN. 2, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3 months, a frame cottage house and lot on the south side of Market street, just above Johnston street. Levied upon as the property of Henry Gabel.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD, }

de28

Marshal's Sale.

W. B. Caldwell, &c., against Ed. Berkley, &c. } In Chancery, No. 23,801.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JAN. 2, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court house door, in the city of Louisville, Ky., on a credit of 4 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the leasehold and unexpired term, together with the improvements thereon, on a lease executed by James Guthrie to Amelia Weinedel bearing date the 1st day of ——, 1864, for the term of 20 years from the 1st day of September, 1864.

The demised premises are described as follows: A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., on the north side of Chestnut street, between Second and Third streets, having a front on Chestnut of 20 feet, and extending northwardly the same width 161 feet to an alley. The purchaser to take the property subject to all the terms, stipulations and agreements in said lease.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD, }

de28

Marshal's Sale.

W. L. Breckinridge, Jr., Receiver Hope Ins. Co., pltf., against A. Frentz, deft.

By virtue of an execution, No. 11,178, which issued from the Clerk's office of the Louisville Chancery Court, on the 8th day of Nov. 1870, in favor of W. L. Breckinridge, Jr., Receiver of the Hope Ins. Co., and against the said A. Frentz, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, JAN. 2, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3 months, a two-story frame house and lot, on the north side of Market street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third. See deed book 134, page 166, Jefferson County Clerk's office, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the debt, interest, and costs of said execution.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD, }

de28

Marshal's Sale.

W. L. Breckinridge, Jr., Receiver of Hope Ins. Co., pltf., against Elias Childers, dft.

BY virtue of an execution No. 11,137, which issued from the Clerk's office of the Louisville Chancery Court, on the 24th day of October, 1870, in favor of W. L. Breckinridge, Jr., Receiver of the Hope Ins. Co., and against the said Elias Childers, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JAN. 2, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3 months. A frame house and lot on the corner of Fulton and Van Buren streets, having a front of 35 feet, more or less, and running back 105 feet. Levied upon as the property of Elias Childers to satisfy the debt, interest, and costs of said execution.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD, }

de28

Marshal's Sale.

W. L. Breckinridge, Jr., Receiver of Hope Ins. Co., pltf., against Wm. Kane, deft.

BY virtue of an execution, No. 10,254, that issued from the Clerk's office of the Louisville Chancery Court, on 17th October, 1870, in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JAN. 2, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3 months.

A frame cottage and house and lot, on Oldham street, between Seventh and Eighth, south side. Levied upon as the property of Wm. Kane to satisfy said execution.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD, }

de28

PUBLIC SALES.

Public Sale of Valuable Real and Personal Estate,

AT AUBURN, KY., Jan. 18, 1871, in the matter of E. R. & G. W. Gordon, bankrupts, in the United States Court for Kentucky. As assignee, in bankruptcy, of E. R. & G. W. Gordon, I will, on

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18th, 1871,

in the town of Auburn, Logan county, Ky., sell to the highest bidder, all the real and personal estate of the said E. R. & G. W. Gordon, consisting of a large

MERCHANT FLOURING MILL,

with three run of four foot French Burr Stones, with all the necessary bolts, Smut Machine, Bolting Chest, Elevators, &c, usually found in a Merchant Mill—of the most approved character for convenience, quality, and quantity of Machinery. And with said Merchant Mill, an undivided interest of two-thirds in a large

WOOLEN MILL,

attached to same, which contains machinery of the most approved style and pattern: consisting of two sets of 40-inch Cards, one Roll Carding Machine, one Wool Picker, one Traverse Grinder, one Willow Machine, one 240 Spindle Jack, one 200 Spindle Jack, one 20 Spindle Stocking Yarn Twister, one Blanket Loom, twelve Stafford Looms, four Crompton Looms, one Cloth Shearing Machine, one Cloth Winder, one Gigg, one Fullen Mill with Dye-house attached, containing necessary tubs, pipes, etc., with the necessary shafting and belting to run all of the aforesaid Machinery. Also, the Motive Power for both of said Mills; consisting of a No. 1 80 horse Power Engine, complete in every respect, and said to be the best Engine in Southern Kentucky. The above sale will include the Mill Lot and Cooper Shop. The whole covering an area of 1½ acres. Situated in the town of Auburn, Ky., and 200 yards from the depot of the Memphis Branch of the Louisville and Nashville railroad.

Also one large and commodious

DWELLING-HOUSE,

with all the usual out-houses, etc., situated on a lot containing 1¾ acres, neatly ornamented with trees, shrubbery etc.

Also one Cottage House and Lot, containing 1¾ acres, known as the Hardy place.

Also one Tobacco Factory and Granary and Lot, containing 1¾ acres.

Also one Lot, containing 5¼ acres, with 2 cabins and an ox shed situated on same.

Also one Lot, containing one half acre, neatly inclosed, and upon which there are ruins of a dwelling house.

Also 50 acres of land, about one mile west of Auburn, bounded by the lands of Messrs. Gillum, Bass, and Clark.

Also one two-horse Wagon, two Ox Wagons, two yoke of Cattle, one Milch Cow, two Yearlings, about 40 head of Hogs, etc.

All of the above property will be sold upon the following terms:

Real Estate—One-third cash, and the balance in 6 and 12 months, with interest from date; purchaser to execute bond with approved security, and, if required, having the force and effect of a judgment, and a lien retained on the property for unpaid purchase money.

Personal Property—One-half cash and the balance in 6 months, with interest from day of sale, purchaser to execute bond with approved security and, if required, having the force and effect of a judgment.

Auburn is situated in the heart of a wealthy and fertile country, and is a prosperous and flourishing village, containing six or eight hundred inhabitants. Capitalists who desire to invest in milling and the manufacture of woolen fabrics would do well to examine the property herein described.

JOHN W. CALDWELL,
Assignee of E. R. & G. W. Gordon.

Russellville, Ky., Dec. 23, 1870. de27 dtd

Tobacco! Tobacco!

THE undersigned, Tobacco Manufacturer, has been engaged in manufacturing all kinds of

CHEWING TOBACCO

for over forty years, and is now permanently located in this city, and has on hand and for sale the following kinds:

- 30 boxes Superior Big Bone pound lump;
- 20 boxes Kick-head Twist, 16⅔ lbs;
- 40 boxes choice Bright Pound, 5-oz lump;
- 20 boxes Turtle-shell Pounds;
- 40 caddies Turtle-shell Quarters;
- 50 caddies Bright Quarters;
- 20 caddies Bright 14's;
- 40 caddies Bright Navy ¾'s;
- 40 boxes 5's very bright Tobacco;
- 60 caddies Sunny South Quarters.

These goods are all put up under my own supervision and all warranted. J. B. Wilder & Co., No. 181 Main street, are my sole agents for my Tobacco Call and see me at corner of York and Eighth streets, one square south of Broadway

de2 deod1m B. MUSSELMAN.

FORTUNE TELLER.

ALL persons who are desirous to know what is before them should not fail to call on

MADAM ELIZABETH VEIT

Of New Albany, Ind.

Residence on Upper Fifth, between Main and Water streets. She can tell them concerning the Past, Present, Future, and all things connected with Love, Marriage, and Business. She can tell if anything has been Lost or Stolen, for instance, Cattle or Horses, where they are and how to get them.

Also all persons engaged in any difficult law suits would consult their interest by calling on me, for I never fail to give satisfaction.

Madam Veit possesses a secret by which she is able to show persons their absent friends who are at a distance from them. She will give them entire satisfaction before they leave. [illegible]

PIANOS.

I. HINZEN. E. ROSEN.

HINZEN & ROSEN,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

Market street, north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase. [illegible]

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 28, 1870.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY.

One year, by mail	$12 00
Six Months	6 00
Three months	3 25
One month	1 25

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier, or $13 per year when paid at the office. To News Agents, 3 cents per copy.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

One year, by mail	$2 00
One year, delivered in the city	2 50

The DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL, including Sunday's issue, by mail, $14 a year; delivered to city subscribers, $15 per year when paid at the office. Payable to the carriers six times a week for 25 cents; seven times a week, 30 cents.

THE WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year	$2 00
Single copy, six months	1 25
Five to ten copies, one year, each	1 75
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each	1 65
Twenty copies and over, one year, each	1 50

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 65 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these can not be procured by mail at our risk; in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

Notice to Candidates.

All communications recommending candidates for office will be charged for. Matter of this description is of a purely private and business character, relating to the interests of individuals and not coming under the head of news. There is scarcely a mail that does not bring us a quantity sufficient to fill the whole issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL, and discriminations being at once distasteful and invidious, we are compelled to put the matter upon a strictly commercial footing.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

A colored gentleman, during the recent cold weather, was asked if he didn't think it was below zero. "Below zero, chile! zero done froze up long ago, and there's no use talkin' any mo' 'bout him."

A philanthropic hotel keeper in Lovelaceville, Ballard county, puts up a brazen serpent before the door of a rum shop, thereby diverting custom from that place. It is to be presumed that he keeps better liquor.

Kentucky has in its Legislature, a Bright, a Blue and a Bunch, a Hindman and a Holeman, a Lowe and a Lytle, a Wolfe and a Fox, a Quick and a Payne, a Grass and a Combs, a Diamond and a Silvertooth, a Duke and a Pope, and a Riddle to explain when an explanation is needed.

Some runner from Owensboro is soliciting custom in Paducah, and a correspondent of the Kentuckian scornfully says that the argument that Owensboro, or any other small village, has any advantage over Paducah in manufacturing, is simply an insult to the good sense and judgment of the citizens of the latter large metropolis.

Mr. E. A. Carter, for some time past agent of the Howe sewing machine in Paducah, has, it is said, proved a defaulter to the company and left for parts unknown. The names of his two uncles (Brame) were signed to his bond, but they deny having put them there, and procured a warrant for Carter's arrest on a charge of forgery. Carter could not be found, and the warrant was withdrawn.

The Lexington Press says: "The conservatory of the Agricultural College, in the environs of this city, was nearly consumed by fire on yesterday morning about 6 o'clock. There were many rare and beautiful flowers and plants, selected from many foreign countries, which it will be difficult to replace, deposited in the pit. We are not informed as to the amount of the loss sustained by this Institution."

The following composition on "the horse" is said to have been written by an enterprising lad near Egner's Ferry, in Calloway county: "The horse is the most useful animal in the world, so is the cow. I once had thirteen ducks and two was drakes and skunk killed one. He smelt orful. I knew a boy which had seven chicken but his father would not let him raise them and so he got mad and so he boared a hole in his mothers wash tub; I wish i had a horse. A horse weighs 1000 pounds."

The Paducah Kentuckian has the following: "The interests of Paducah, and in fact, the whole of Western Kentucky, are suffering greatly for the want of mail facilities. This is true both of our land and river mails. In the first place, we need regular daily mails to Blandville, Benton and Murray. It is impossible that our trade with these sections can be satisfactorily conducted without daily mail facilities. In the second place, we need a regular daily, or at least a tri-weekly line of mailboats on the Cumberland river, say to Clarksville, at least, as well as better facilities on the Tennessee river. The different lines, as suggested, are so important that we cannot doubt that if the proper representations were made to Mr. Creswell, the Postmaster General, he would give the subject a favorable consideration. We hope some proper and judicious action may be taken toward the accomplishment of an object so vitally important to our section of the country."

The New York Observer says of a Kentucky philanthropist: "Mr. Sayre, late of Lexington, Ky., whose useful life has been recently sketched in this paper, founded a seminary for young ladies in Lexington, a noble institution, full of usefulness and a blessing to the church. He intended to have in his will a handsome endowment for it, provided the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church took action on the subject, according to a petition which was presented in Philadelphia last May. The Assembly unhappily laid the petition over until next year, and now Mr. Sayre has died without making the endowment designed. But his nephew, to whom as residuary legatee a large part of the property comes, has generously proposed to make an endowment of the seminary if the needed action is taken by the Assembly next spring. The importance of the institution to Christian education in the State of Kentucky is so great, and the proposals made are so liberal, we cannot doubt that the Assembly will take such action as will secure the endowment, and make the Sayre institute a permanent ornament and benefaction to the church and the country."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Bears are besieging McMinnville, Tenn.

At last, that Chattanooga is a county seat is a fixed fact.

In Gell county, Ark., last week, a boy named Butler, about fourteen years of age, shot and instantly killed his two brothers, both of whom had just married. The boy had threatened to do so before the marriage. Since his arrest, he asserts that he was instigated to the deed by his father.

The Myra Day case, which has been on trial at Memphis for over a week past, and which has attracted much attention, was ended Saturday night, when the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and recommended that she be confined in the county jail for eleven months. She shot and killed her lover, Gus Banks, a river man, about a year ago.

The court-house at New Creek, Maryland, had a narrow escape from destruction by fire on the 10th inst. An insane man named Dorsey was confined in a cell under the building awaiting transportation to an insane asylum. Smoke was observed issuing from the cell, and on bursting the door open everything of a perishable nature was found to be destroyed, and the body of the unfortunate man burned to a crisp. The supposition is that in a fit of insanity he set fire to the bed.

A movement has been inaugurated in Florida to secure a Swedish immigration to that State. Judge DuPont, in addressing a meeting in Leon county, stated that a small number of Swedes had already been introduced into that county, who gave great satisfaction by their docility, aptness and industry. Dr. Henshern, a Swedish gentleman, was present at the meeting, and stated that the habits of his countrymen well adapted them to a useful and profitable position as immigrants to Florida.

A terrible affair occurred near Lauderdale, Miss., last Wednesday. Mrs. Clayton sent a negro, named Jeff, and her sons, aged thirteen and sixteen, to town with a bale of cotton, to be sold, Jeff having an interest in the cotton. After selling it, a dispute arose between him and the boys about his share. All started home, the boys in a wagon and the negro on a mule. When a short distance from town, Jeff rode up to the wagon and shot Gabe Clayton, the eldest boy, in the face, mortally wounding him. The negro was arrested on Thursday, and, after an examination, ordered to be committed to jail. While in charge of the constable at the station, fifteen or twenty masked men ran up, taking the prisoner, and carried him off a short distance and shot him to death.

On Tuesday night of last week a most diabolical murder was committed at Corinth, Mississippi. Jeff Shope, an old citizen of Tishomingo county, who lived about five miles northeast of Corinth, was shot and killed by his brother-in-law, a Mr. Nicholas. After this diabolical act, he also tried to kill his own brother, Dr. Nicholas, and was only prevented from doing so by the timely intervention of the officers of the law. Jeff Shope was a well-to-do farmer, and was highly esteemed by those who knew him, and was generally regarded as a quiet, inoffensive man. Public opinion is very strong against Mr. Nicholas, the murderer, in Corinth, and summary punishment was freely talked of, but, fortunately, better sentiments prevailed, and the law will be allowed to take its course. No cause is assigned for the murderous deed.

The cultivation of cranberries is just now attracting considerable attention throughout Maryland. The Cumberland Civilian of last week has the following on the subject: "The cultivation of cranberries in several localities of Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey has proven a great pecuniary success, yielding large profits for the labor expended in their culture, beside rendering valuable a character of lands hitherto of but little or no worth. Now in the Glades region, of this county, are thousands of acres of the best land adapted to the growth of the cranberry to be found in the United States. These lands are even now productive of cranberries in their wild state, seeming to point out to our blinded farmers their fitness and adaptability, and convincing at once that to cultivate the berry would be no experiment, but a positive success. These lands claim attention, and why is it some enterprising parties do not take advantage of the prospect nature here offers, seems a mystery to us. The price of berries averages about four dollars per bushel, wholesale. Hundreds of bushels can be grown upon one acre. There is a steady demand for them all over the United States, and the sale is not confined to this country alone, but large quantities are shipped to Europe, where they find ready sale at paying profits. Perhaps our waste places in the glades will remain until some Yankee genius comes here and secures the best and turns them into immense cranberry fields; enriching himself and all connected with him; then some of our western county friends will find that in this, as in many other things, they are too slow."

When SCHENCK was formerly in the diplomatic service he was frequently mistaken for a German noble, and called by his familiars Baron VON SCHENCK.

Senator SUMNER, the fiercest fire-eater in America, has done all that man can do to make GRANT fight; but that individual, intrenched behind his "Let Us Have Peace," declines to come to taw. Twice a day he calls for coffee enough for two, but he persistently has nothing to say about pistols. He is too well aware that SUMNER is in search of blood.

Some cities, like some people, seem to be fated. Richmond certainly belongs to this class. The country has still fresh in its mind the terrible disaster of last spring, when it is appalled by a new sensation, terrible in every detail. There were horrors enough during the war, and before the war. The city was scarce ever free of tragic excitement of some sort. The burning of the Spottswood must be ascribed to carelessness, but the loss of life seems to be the result of bad management.

The Louisville Commercial does not answer us. Its explanation is feeble. It still harps on Senator MCCREERY's motives. A murrain on Senator MCCREERY's motives! They are nothing to us. It says he is for currying favor with "the coarse, intolerant, ex-rebel element in the Kentucky Legislature." Is the bona fide Confederate element not the most liberal element in Kentucky, as it is all over the South? But that is not the question. We demand justice for white men as we have demanded justice for black men. We have stigmatized proscription in Radicals as we have stigmatized the same spirit in Democrats. Where does the "inconsistency" come in?

The Cincinnati Commercial says:

> Louisville is still lively. The Lower Board of the Council of Louisville has passed an ordinance appropriating two millions of dollars to the Cumberland and Ohio Trunk road to Chattanooga. The Louisville business men are going for the Southern trade. They have Cincinnati blockaded, and are at work with energy.

Louisville *is* lively. We *have* blockaded Cincinnati. But we have done it honestly. We have done it by hard work, a good market and fair dealing. We have the Southern trade. We shall keep it because we deserve it. We sell better goods than Cincinnati. We sell cheaper than Cincinnati. We are more civil than Cincinnati. We neither send emissaries abroad to abuse the South nor keep papers at home to do it. We are going to build another Southern road. Then we shall have two roads, and that will be very nice indeed. If Cincinnati likes she can come down and pay us a visit and stay most all day.

That very earnest Radical paper, the Albany Evening Journal, says:

> We see fraud enthroned at the ballot-box. We see the plain will of the people openly defied, their undoubted expressions audaciously trampled upon. We see men installed in high offices of trust in wanton and contemptuous disregard of the public voice, without a shadow of claim, without a vestige of right. We see others excluded from the positions to which they were unmistakably chosen, and for which they have the indefeasible title of the popular vote. Our elections are converted into a grim mockery of republicanism, with the princes of the grog-shops for its most prominent actors. We are made the sport of their unscrupulous will. The title to exalted place is too often not the certificate of the people, but the return forged in the vile slums and pestiferous gambling hells of the city.

This is given us as a picture of the political situation in the city of Albany; but the unprejudiced mind which looks at it through a powerful glass will be willing to swear that it is a picture of the political situation throughout the whole realm of Radicalism. It is so accurate a representation of the condition of affairs wherever Radicalism rules that it would be impossible to mistake it for anything else.

This is the first Christmas in thirty years which has not been made the warmer and the cheerier by the presence of CHARLES DICKENS. His genius, or rather the fruit of his genius, we have indeed yet with us, exercising a most kindly influence. But it is, or it seems to be, as but the shadow of himself—flowers encased in glass; fruit canned and preserved. There was in DICKENS, as a man and a literary worker, a glowing inspiration altogether personal in its character and scope. He was master of the revels and presided over the holiday fancies of the English-speaking world, restoring and modernizing the ancient Anglo-Norman carol, which he adapted to the charity of our time. His absence, therefore, is observed even in America, and must be the occasion of remark everywhere. In England, and particularly in London, it will be felt palpably. There it is like the removal of a landmark to which a generation have grown used, creating a gap which cannot be filled.

Christmas in Germany.

In the art of observing Christmas the German is undoubtedly first. The occasion with him is solemn, but joyful, and evokes the best feelings of everybody, and means something more than a childish use of "pop" crackers and selfish exultation in gifts received. The participation is general. The increased activity everywhere long before the day itself is wonderful. Every train is crowded, and thousands return home from whatever distance to the family reunions. Indeed, one is lost if away from home. The theaters are closed, the usual places of resort are silent, so that the homeless man is reminded of his condition at every step in the deserted streets. No visits are exchanged. The scene is similar from the King's household down. The royal family make their purchases as familiarly as the others. In connection with the secret expenses of sovereigns, it would be a curious thing to know what the royal family of Prussia spend for Christmas presents and entertainments. Every one gives and receives a present. They are, moreover, practical. A new dress will re-establish amicable relations between man and wife; and we have witnessed embarrassing bursts of emotion on the reception of the latest style of velvet cloak. But we are anticipating.

Miserable, indeed, must be the family that has not its Christmas tree, whether it bear the modest fruit of poverty or be laden with the literally golden, or gilt, nuts of the King. It is felt to be an absolute disgrace not to have a Christmas tree, if it cost but ten cents. Many market squares thus become converted in a night to a forest of pine trees of different sizes and prices, fitted in neat stands. The poor will sacrifice much for the celebration of Christmas. The paron-houses can hardly accommodate the applicants, who form in long lines, awaiting their time before the imposing public buildings of the government devoted to this purpose, and the smaller shops of the sort. The postoffice is forced to issue its yearly circular to the public, notifying them to send in their packages for the provinces early; new post-wagons are put into service, and the animated appearance of the principal postoffice building gives the stranger a good idea of how earnest a thing Christmas is with the German. The newspapers are doubled in size with advertisements. The Vossische Zeitung, which has retained its antique octavo form, increases in such times to ninety pages. The illustrated papers, in their unwonted appearance, practically present us with a welcome store of Christmas cuts and stories. The illustrated annuals, a German invention and peculiarity, appear in variety. Every trade participates in the profits of the season. The main peculiarities of this German holiday may be well noted in the streets of Berlin. The market squares from a certain day become filled with temporary villages of huts with their varied display of articles, while the uncouth appearance of the temporary structures suggests forcibly the possible appearance of a settlement of invading barbarians. These fairs, however, are held on the merest pretext, and are constantly going on somewhere, and continue to exist with all their oddities and obsolete facilities of trade, in face of the opposition of a superior and organized guild of established merchants. The city of Berlin derives an income from these small venders, and has refused quite a large bonus offered by the regular merchants to have this competition done away with. The principal market in Berlin is just in rear of the old palace, and, if we are not mistaken, the square is let out to contractors, who erect the miserable huts and rent them at exorbitant rates. There seems to be a preference among the poor to purchase in the market. The contents are practical and for the most part plain. There is one confectionery stand from Brunswick, served by two fairy daughters of an old witch mother, which is quite noted. Every branch of trade seems to be represented. We have tinware, tubs and kitchen utensils, furs, toys and clothing. Nothing comes amiss to the crowd that continually pours through the streets of the market. Every one seems to go, and it is a difficult matter to pass through without finding something to your fancy, or yielding to the pressure that is brought to bear on you by the charms of girls at the cake-stand or the logic of the dealer in furs. Among the singular objects for sale is the joke bird (Bendiner spass vogel, herter pickt er, vorne nickt er), a sort of limberjack of a wooden ostrich, peculiar to the metropolis, and a substantial item in the Christmas happiness of the Berlin child. The *schafschen*, a lamb cheaply made of stucco and cotton, costing a trifle and vended by the poor, never fails to elicit the small charity of a copper that it demands. Seriously, it seems to be an appeal to the poor in the name of the lamb of God. Whatever its explanation, it is a striking peculiarity of the street scenes. The confectioneries are the most attractive of the more ambitious houses, with their specimen trees all arrayed in Christmas glory, at prices from one hundred thalers down, this or that one being often shown as the Countess So-and-so's. There is indeed a wonderful energy displayed in consulting and tempting public taste at this season. The latest novelty last year was the invention of a candy icicle by a confectioner in Leipsic, which gives a peculiar and delightfully natural appearance to the Christmas tree. The streets of Berlin at night—the long Friedrichs Strasse, Konigs Strasse and Unter der Linden—present a glitter of gas, with here and there a show window of diamonds that is perfectly enchanting. Not a child is to be met in these times without some instrument of hilarity, many of which, like the *wald teufel*, are simply indescribable, not only in their structure, but in the noise they make. Everything noisy is allowable, but fire-crackers and compounds of powder.

There is no uproarious and disgusting demand for Christmas gifts; a simple *Prosit neu yahr* (good luck) is expressed. It is true the chimney-sweeps have a custom of demanding gifts from their patrons, like certain other classes at new year—an occasion that will be described in its due place.

The government itself manifests a liberal spirit at this season, and distributes gratuities to the most worthy of its good and faithful servants. Perchance there is a general distribution of new overcoats, or small sums, from twenty thalers down, to certain clerks. A present from the government is thus anticipated. In connection with presents, not a long time ago the King of Prussia presented every private soldier with ten cents a piece!

In the family no stockings are hung up. The process of distributing gifts is peculiar. The wants of the family are studied, the one by the other, while the father, as ST. NICHOLAS, is the confidant of the others and dispenses the gifts. The drawing-room is generally taken possession of by the paternal SANTA CLAUS, and decorated, after his taste, with evergreens and the inevitable Christmas tree of pine—a shrub so natural to the winter. The members of the family are finally admitted and take their seats in order. SANTA CLAUS makes his appearance in flowing robe and flaxen beard. A general poem is read, in which all the wit and criticism of the year is directed against the audience, many a wholesome truth pressed home in a propitious moment, and many a kindly laugh evoked at some one's expense. The Christmas bundle is then unrolled, and each article accompanied by some appropriate and pleasant verse. The amusement and profit in this direction are only bounded by the capacity of the master of ceremonies. Each participant has his plate of confection. The practical character and variety of the gifts would astonish those who are accustomed to purvey merely to the tastes of children. There is often a grand hilarious march around, which is amusing and serves well to destroy all restraint. A stranger can not participate in such a family reunion without being attracted nearer and feeling a confidence that the German is so apt to more than half-way tender. There are usually but two meals taken on this day, which is usually ended in a big family bowl of punch, generally on the basis of red wine, *Chateau la Fitte*, with the other usual ingredients of that grandest of human inventions, a Christmas punch. It is true they know little or nothing of the glories of an egg-nog. But that is, after all, but a matter between tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee, tweedle dee being slightly better however.

The children in some places occasionally practice the old custom of going around singing at the different houses their *Christ Lieder* and receiving small presents.

The German is peculiar in his religious observances, and under the received notions of his philosophy the reader may not be prepared to believe that the churches of Germany overflow on certain rare occasions, among which is Christmas.

The entertainments at KROLL's Theater are peculiar, but somewhat inferior to the grand fairy spectacles presented at this season on the London boards. The most remarkable feature at KROLL's is the appearance of its flower-beds—artistic arrangements of gas-jets into imitation flowers.

The Georgia Swindle.

The Bullock government in Georgia is the United States Government in miniature. The plundering at Washington is systematically carried on by the millions of dollars; at Atlanta it is systematically carried on by the tens of thousands of dollars. The Georgia concern would carry on the business upon a more extensive scale if the resources of the State would justify it. It is different at Washington. The resources of the United States are unlimited, and the parties who run the machine there have long since found out that the country can be forced to supply all the money they may choose to steal, and with the knowledge of this fact before them they do not hesitate to take as much as they want. But BULLOCK & Co. know that, if they completely empty the State treasury to-day, they must weep for a treasury to empty to-morrow; and hence they go a little more slowly than they do at the national capital. The following, from the Atlanta Constitution, will give something of an idea as to what BULLOCK is doing in this line, though there are of course many branches of plunder to which the Constitution does not in this instance refer:

> The Bullock Legislature has cost the people over a million dollars, while the Legislatures for nine years, from 1856 to 1862, cost but eight hundred and sixty-six thousand dollars. Two years of BULLOCK's legislation costs as much as ten years of Democratic legislation.
>
> The clerk hire of the Bullock Legislature, for one session, cost over $82,000, and paid for one clerk to every one and a half members. The legislative clerk hire from 1860 to 1868 was $43,000. The cost of the entire Legislature of 1868 was only $62,849. BULLOCK's legislative clerk hire, for one session, costs double Democratic legislative clerk hire for five years, and more than the whole expense of entire Democratic sessions.
>
> Think of it, tax-payers, that Bullock rule, where he personally has had the disbursement, has been *fifteen times as costly* as JENKINS', whom BULLOCK charges as being an extravagant Governor.

The next generation of Georgians, like the next generation in every Southern State that has been ruled by Radicalism for the last few years, will inherit a souvenir of the carpet bagger and the scalawag, in the shape of a public debt, that will last them from the cradle to the grave

Almost a Tragedy.

The defeat of the Radicals in Nevada has been the cause of a "wow"—a "wumpuss"—indeed, we may almost say, a "wiot"—away off in San Francisco. It seems that the Nevada Radicals squandered a good deal of borrowed money and whisky, bought on a credit in order to secure the election of their candidates, and when the election was over and their candidates were defeated, they were called upon to confront the debts they had contracted during the contest, which was an uncommonly warm one. The necessary funds could not be raised at home, and an appeal was made to their political friends abroad, and especially in San Francisco. In that city a pronunciamento was issued from headquarters—perhaps from Washington—requiring every Federal office-holder within the corporate limits, from the Surveyor of the Port to the negro who sweeps out the custom house, to contribute his share to the fund for the relief of the defeated office-seekers in Nevada. The sums demanded of each ranged, it is said, from the exalted altitude of two hundred dollars down to the contemptible bagatelle of seventy-five cents, and for a few days there was more downright hard swearing in the official circles of San Francisco than had been heard on the Pacific slope for the last twenty years. The Radical press of the city joined in the outcry against the swindle, but even with the assistance of that powerful auxiliary the office-holders found themselves unable to stand the pressure, for to refuse to come down with a contribution was to go to the guillotine, and no doubt the whisky bills of the defeated Navadores have ere now been liquidated. At any rate, they received in due time from California the money for the purpose.

☞ Gen. BABCOCK, the President's aide-de-camp, pretends that he wants to break SUMNER's nose. And yet he would no more lay his hand on that nose, save in the way of kindness, than he would put his head in the mouth of a raging lion. BABCOCK is well aware that if there is a man on this continent who would protect his own nose at the hazard of his life, that man is CHARLES SUMNER.

☞ What ought to be done with JULIAN for presenting that memorial of VICTORIA WOODHULL's, claiming the right of suffrage under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments? As such men are not worth the trouble and expense of shooting, the question is, what the deuce can you do with them?

☞ A New York journal tells us that "Col. FORNEY has abandoned President GRANT." This argues that there must be some good in GRANT, but as there is no other indication of it, we can't imagine what it can be.

☞ We predict that Minister SCHENCK will never settle the Alabama claims. We are convinced, in fact, that there is but one man now living who can settle them. It is hardly necessary to say that we refer to MULLINS.

☞ The newspaper report that "SUSAN B. ANTHONY swears" is pronounced by the Colonel herself to be a —— lie.

CITY ITEMS

☞ Glycerized Camphor Ice, Olein, Cold Cream and all effective preparations for chapped hands, faces, lips, &c., are prepared daily by Newman & Colgan, Druggists, Fifth and Walnut.

☞ It is said out of a population of nine hundred and seventy-four inhabitants of a town in Owen county, eight hundred and seventy-five are shaking with the ague. When they meet and shake hands you can hear the quinine pills rattling in their pockets.—[Worthington Times.

Read the following home testimony. Take Walker's Tonic Bitters, and *shake* no more:

FROM J. F. COX, ESQ.

HODGENSVILLE, Larue Co., Ky., March 23, '68.

W. H. WALKER, Esq.—Dear Sir: For one year previous to my meeting you at Grayson Springs, last August, I had been subject to fever and ague chills, and, at your suggestion, I used your Tonic Bitters freely, before my chill day, and I have not had a chill since, and have enjoyed uninterrupted good health. Your friend, etc.,

J. F. COX.

☞ Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the purest, sweetest and best in the world. Physicians have decided it superior to any other Cod Liver Oil in the market. Patients who have once taken it can take no other.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Sirup for children teething.

This valuable preparation has been used with never-failing success in thousands of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will also instantly relieve gripings in the bowels and wind colic.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world in all cases of dysentery and diarrhea in children, whether arising from teething or any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of Curtis & Perkins, New York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all medicine dealers.

☞ If you want to purchase clothing that is really good, go to Sproule & Mandeville's, Nos. 124 and 126 Main street, corner of Fourth.

Pure Irish Whisky,

Jameson's celebrated old Dublin Malt Whisky, in kegs and demijohns, at Thomas Hackett's, 78 and 80 Sixth street.

☞ Sproule & Mandeville are selling good Star shirts at $2 50. Nos. 124 and 126 National Hotel buildings, corner Main and Fourth streets.

Guinness' Dublin Stout

and Younger's Scotch Ale, by the dozen or cask, at Thomas Hackett's, 78 and 80 Sixth street.

☞ Venison—first of the season—at Walker's Exchange.

☞ Best brands of old Kentucky whisky at Thomas Hackett's, 78 and 80 Sixth street.

Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure—The Most Successful Fever and Ague Medicine Known—The Reasons of its Superiority over Other Chill Remedies.

This preparation contains no quinine or arsenic, nor any deleterious substance whatever. All who have had chills and fever, and have taken quinine, calomel or arsenic which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines now in use), are aware that the medicines often leave the system in an unhealthy condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease. Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effects in any way to be worn off. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists its great superiority over all other chill preparations. The cure is a permanent one; the *chill will not return* periodically, as is the case when broken by quinine and other medicines. Read the two certificates below:

WHAT AN EMINENT CHEMIST SAYS OF WINTERSMITH'S TONIC SIRUP.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, July 16, 1869.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

CERTIFICATE OF BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

She was cured by Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup, after all other remedies had failed:

LOUISVILLE, March 18, 1870.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: For several months last year, I was suffering with fever and ague. During that time I had two Doctors attending me. They gave me dose after dose of quinine and other medicines, but with only temporary effect. They would break the chills, but in a short time they would return again. I tried several other chill remedies I saw advertised; but it was just the same thing. They would break the chills for a short time only, when they would come back again worse than ever. I was advised to try your Tonic Sirup, and was told that it never failed. I took only one bottle. It cured me right off, and, though it has now been several months since, I have had no more chills.

BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

LOCAL NOTICES.

The Louisville Female College.

A good time to enter school is when the classes are commencing a new study. Now in this institution seven classes commence several new studies the first week in January. Inquire of S. Prettyman, A. M., President. de28&31 d2*

Holiday Bows,

ties, gloves, handkerchiefs, dress shirts, underwear, suspenders, &c., in great variety, selling cheap at the Stocking Factory, 148 Market street, between Fourth and Fifth. de28 d5

Money Loaned on Collateral Security.

Ladies and gentlemen wanting to borrow money for a few days or weeks will consult their interests by a call at this office. Gold and silver watches, diamonds, &c., and other valuables taken as security. Business fair, equitable and satisfactory, by

C. HAGAN,

dec9 d30 114 Third street.

Ladies', Gents' and Children's

underwear, closing out cheap, at the Stocking Factory, 148 Market street, between Fourth and Fifth. dec28 d5

F. Schleiffer & Co.'s (of San Francisco) Pure California Brandy.

I have great satisfaction in being able to recommend this brandy to my medical brethren as a Pure Wine Brandy, free from all adulterations and substitutions of other spirits or flavorings. Chas. T. Jackson, State Assayer for Massachusetts. Henry G. Schmidt & Co., 88 Beaver street, New York, sole Eastern Agents. oc29 d2aw W&Sa3m

Morbid Condition of the Blood.

This is the fruitful source of many diseases, such as scrofula, white swelling, gout, rheumatism, erysipelas, ulcers, chronic sore eyes, swelled neck, salt rheum, ringworm, boils, carbuncles, pimples, blotches, and eruptions of all kinds.

For the cure of these various affections, which are merely symptoms of a morbid state of the blood, medical skill and science have not yet discovered a Blood Purifier equal to the Compound Extract of Stillingia.

This great Health Restorer and Blood Cleansing Cordial thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor and bad taint, and restores the entire system to a healthy and perfectly pure condition.

The genuine is prepared only by PEMBERTON, TAYLOR & CO., Chemists, Atlanta, Ga., and each label bears the signature of J. S. PEMBERTON. de23 deodtf

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. It should be read by all. au9 d&wly

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best. de12 eodly

MARRIED.

McKELDIN—CLARK—On the 27th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. E. W. Sehon, Mr. OCTAVIUS J. McKELDIN to Miss VIRGINIA LOUISA CLARK, both of this city.

☞ Baltimore (Md.) Sun and Cincinnati Commercial please copy.

HATCH—FARRELL—At the house of the groom's father, on Monday, Dec. 26, by the Rev. L. Spalding, Mr. W. H. HATCH and Miss ANNA M. FARRELL, all of this city.

DIED.

BOHMER—In this city, Dec. 27, at 8 o'clock a. m., Mrs. MARY BOHMER, in the 52d year of her age.

Her funeral will take place from St. Paul's church, at 2 o'clock p. m., the 28th inst. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

HARBESON—On Tuesday, December 27, 1870, at 3 o'clock p. m., Mrs. MARY E., wife of James P. Harbeson.

The funeral services will take place on Thursday, the 29th inst., at 11 o'clock a. m., at St. Paul's Episcopal church. de28 d2*

STONE—In Elizabethtown, Ky., December 24, 1870, of pneumonia, Mrs. SUSAN A., consort of S. W. D. Stone, Esq., in the 38th year of her age.

☞ St. Louis Republican and New Orleans Times please copy.

TYRREL — In this city, Dec. 26th, at 6¼ o'clock p. m., JAMES TYRREL, in the 22d year of his age.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his mother, No. 33 Pirtle street, at 2 o'clock p. m., on Wednesday, the 28th inst. Services at the Cathedral at 2½ o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

Nashville papers please copy. de27 d2*

MEETINGS.

Notice.

FALLS CITY TOBACCO BANK,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 27, 1870.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank will be held on Monday, Jan 9, 1871, at its office, corner of Seventh and Main streets, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 1 p. m., for the purpose of electing thirteen directors to serve during the ensuing year and for the transaction of any business that may come before them.

de28 d|Ja9 R. B. ALEXANDER, Cashier.

Notice.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE GAS CO., Dec. 21, 1870.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, will be held at their office on Monday, Jan. 2, 1871, at 9 o'clock a. m.

de22 d10 G. D. MARSHALL, Cashier.

Kentucky State Lotteries.

AUTHORIZED by the Legislature.—Drawings of Tuesday, Dec. 27, 1870:

KENTUCKY EXTRA CLASS 715.

35, 29, 71, 3, 72, 9, 70, 25, 4, 21, 63, 32, 22.

KENTUCKY CLASS 714.

78, 12, 9, 34, 25, 71, 49, 24, 74, 4, 73, 64, 61, 55.

Office No. 65 Third street, near Main. Address orders for tickets and circulars to GEO. WEBSTER, Postoffice Drawer 135, Louisville, Ky.

INGLESIDE SEMINARY

1,532 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE thirty-fourth session of this English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will commence Feb. 1, 1871. Classes re formed Jan. 4. Circulars sent on application. de23 d12ex Su

WINTERSMITH'S

Extract Buchu

AND

PAREIRA BRAVA!

This admirable combination of Buchu and Pareira Brava, the two best diuretics known to the materia medica, is meeting with unparalleled success. It has made some most extraordinary cures, and is rapidly superseding all other diuretics. It is infinitely superior to the other so-called Buchus in the market. The medicinal virtues of Buchu are well known to all, but with the remarkable diuretic qualities of Pareira Brava the public are less familiar. We give extract, as published in Courier-Journal of late date, from the United States Dispensatory, the highest of all authorities:

Pareira Brava---Its History and Medicinal Properties---Extracts from U.S. and American Dispensatories.

"Pareira Brava, also termed Velvet Leaf, Ice Vine, is a shrub with a round, ligneous root, stems either smooth or close-pressed down, and climbing over trees."

"It is a native of the West Indies and South America. The root is the officinal part."

"Pareira Brava is tonic, aperient, and diuretic. It was introduced into European practice so long ago as 1688, and enjoyed great reputation as a lithontriptic. It is recommended in calculous affections, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the kidneys and bladder, leucorrhœa, dropsy, and jaundice. The purpose for which it is at present chiefly employed is for the relief of chronic diseases of the urinary passages. Sir Benjamin Brodie found it very useful in chronic inflammation of the bladder, in allaying irritability of that organ and correcting the disposition to profuse mucous secretion; and it has subsequently come into general use in the same affections. Great advantage may often be derived from combining it, in this complaint, with other diuretics."

We notice that our fellow-townsman Dr. Wintersmith combines it in his Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava with Buchu, Juniper Berries, Cubebs, &c., making it the most efficient diuretic now known to the profession.

What an Old Steamboatman says of Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava.

We call especial attention to the very flattering testimonial of Mr. Archibald Prentice, one of our oldest citizens, well-known to this community as a prominent steamboatman and river man for forty years:

LOUISVILLE, KY.

DR. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR SIR: I have been, for several years past, afflicted with a disease of the kidneys and bladder, accompanied with slight stricture. It has caused me a great deal of suffering, and has cost me a considerable amount of money, as I tried everything for it I saw advertised or could hear of that I thought might cure me, but nothing seemed to do me any good. I took medicines from our best physicians, but with no better success. I was advised to go to New Orleans and place myself under the care of a doctor there, noted for his successful treatment of cases like mine. I did so, and was under his treatment for several months, but I got no better, and last spring returned to Louisville, with no hope of ever being well again. I was very weak, and could scarcely get about. I was advised by some of my old friends here to try your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava, as they had known it to make some wonderful cures. I commenced taking it, though with little hope of being benefitted by it. But from the very beginning I commenced to improve, and now, after taking only four bottles, I rejoice to find myself a well man again. I would recommend all persons similarly affected as myself to try it, for it has been a great blessing to me. Respectfully, ARCHIBALD PRENTICE.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

I have been acquainted with Archibald Prentice for over forty years, and know his statement to be true. I have frequently heard him say he believed, had it not been for Dr. Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava, he would have been in his grave long ago.

DENNIS C. HAMBAUGH,
376 West Market street.

I have known Archibald Prentice for years, and am cognizant of the facts set forth in his statement.

JOHN W. ARMSTRONG,
370 West Market street.

More Home Testimony.

Another cure made by Dr. Wintersmith's Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava.

DR. WINTERSMITH—SIR: I have been suffering a long time from weakness of the urinary organs, producing involuntary or nocturnal emissions. Desirous of ridding myself of this terrible complaint, I had recourse to the various diuretic remedies of the day, buchu, &c. Nothing seemed to do me any good until I tried your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava, two bottles of which have relieved me completely. Yours respectfully,

MARSHALL FRENCH,
89 Roselane street, Louisville, Ky.

A Voice from South America.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Feb. 12, 1870.

DR. WINTERSMITH—DEAR SIR: From long residence in South America, aggravated by a severe attack of Isthmus or Chagres fever, I have been suffering for years from inflammation of the neck of the bladder. The failure of the prominent diuretics of the day to give me any relief had almost led me to consider my case incurable. Why I tried your Buchu and Pareira Brava I do not know, for I was losing confidence in all medicines, but this much let me say, that to-day I am a well man, and in the full enjoyment of a sound constitution. The value the Buchu and Pareira Brava has been to me cannot be estimated in money. Yours, gratefully,

EDWARD LANGDON,
mh18 deodtf Memphis, Tenn.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Scrofula Cured by Brandreth's Pills.

Brandreth's Pills penetrate the whole mass of blood, causing the expulsion of impurities. The body feels relieved from a single dose. What then may be expected from twenty? By continuing their use the whole of the blood in time becomes purified and the body reconstructed from good material and a new lease of life secured.

SING SING, March 25, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR: My daughter Alice, thirteen years old, has been completely cured of that horrible disease Scrofula, which for years rendered life a torment. After all medicines and many physicians had been tried and failed, I commenced giving her your pills. She took them almost every day for three months, constantly improving. She has now entirely recovered.

Yours truly, DANIEL LUTHER.
HON. B. BRANDRETH. no29 eod&weolm

Dr. SCHENCK advises Consumptives to go to Florida in Winter.

Having for the last thirty-five years devoted my whole time and attention to the study of lung diseases and consumption, I feel that I understand fully the course that ought to be pursued to restore a tolerably bad case of diseased lungs to healthy soundness. The first and most important step is for the patient to avoid taking cold, and the best of all places on this continent for this purpose, in winter, is Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in more Northern latitudes. Palatka is a point I can recommend. A good hotel is kept there by Peterman. Last winter I saw several persons there whose lungs had been badly diseased, but who, under the healing influence of the climate and my medicines, were getting well.

One hundred miles further down the river is a point which I would prefer to Palatka, as the temperature is more even and the air dry and bracing. Mellonville and Enterprise are located there. I should give a decided preference to Mellonville. It is two miles from river or lake, and it seems almost impossible to take cold there. The tables in Florida might be better, and patients complain at times, but that is a good sign, as it indicates a return of appetite, and when this is the case they generally increase in flesh, and then the lungs must heal.

Jacksonville, Hibernia, Green Cove, and many other places in various parts of Florida, can be safely recommended to consumptives in winter. My reasons for saying so are that patients are less liable to take cold there than where there is a less even temperature, and it is not necessary to say that where a consumptive person exposes himself to frequent colds he is certain to die shortly. Therefore my advice is, go well down into the State—out of the reach of prevailing east winds and fogs. Jacksonville, or almost any other of the localities I have named, will benefit those who are troubled with a torpid liver, a disordered stomach, deranged bowels, sore throat or cough, but for those whose lungs are diseased a more Southern point is earnestly recommended.

For fifteen years prior to 1869, I was professionally in New York, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia every week, where I saw and examined on an average five hundred patients a week. A practice so extensive—embracing every possible phase of lung disease—has enabled me to understand the disease fully, and hence my caution in regard to taking cold. A person may take vast quantities of "Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills," and yet die if he does not avoid taking cold.

In Florida, nearly everybody is using Schenck's Mandrake Pills, for the climate is more likely to produce bilious habits than more Northern latitudes. It is a well-established fact that natives of Florida rarely die of consumption, especially those of the Southern part. On the other hand, in New England, one third, at least, of the population die of this terrible disease. In the Middle States it does not prevail so largely, still there are many thousands of cases there. What a vast percentage of life would be saved if consumptives were as easily alarmed in regard to taking fresh cold as they are about scarlet fever, small pox, &c. But they are not. They take what they term a little cold, which they are credulous enough to believe will wear off in a few days. They pay no attention to it, and hence it lays the foundation for another and another still, until the lungs are diseased beyond all hope for cure.

My advice to persons whose lungs are affected, even slightly, is to lay in a stock of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Schenck's Mandrake Pills and go to Florida. I recommend these particular medicines because I am thoroughly acquainted with their action. I know that where they are used in strict accordance with my directions they will do the work that is required. This accomplished, nature will do the rest. The physician who prescribes for cold, cough or night-sweats, and then advises the patient to walk or ride out every day, will be sure to have a corpse on his hands before long.

My plan is to give my three medicines, in accordance with the printed directions, except in some cases where a freer use of the Mandrake Pills is necessary. My object is to give tone to the stomach—to get up a good appetite. It is always a good sign when a patient begins to grow hungry. I have hopes of such. With a relish for food and the gratification of that relish comes good blood, and with it more flesh, which is closely followed by a healing of the lungs. Then the cough loosens and abates, the creeping chills and clammy night-sweats no longer prostrate and annoy, and the patient gets well—provided he avoids taking cold.

Now there are many consumptives who have not the means to go to Florida. The question may be asked, is there no hope for such? Certainly there is. My advice to such is, and ever has been, to stay in a warm room during the winter, with a temperature of about seventy degrees, which should be kept regularly at that point by means of a thermometer. Let such a patient take his exercise within the limits of the room by walking up and down as much as his strength will permit, in order to keep up a healthy circulation of the blood. I have cured thousands by this system and can do so again. Consumption is as easily cured as any other disease, if it is taken in time, and the proper kind of treatment is pursued. The fact stands undisputed on record that Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Mandrake Pills, and Seaweed Tonic have cured very many of what seemed to be hopeless cases of consumption. Go where you will, you will be almost certain to find some poor consumptive who has been rescued from the very jaws of death by their use.

So far as the Mandrake Pills are concerned, everybody should keep a supply of them on hand. They act on the liver better than calomel, and leave none of its hurtful effects behind. In fact they are excellent in all cases where a purgative medicine is required. If you have partaken too freely of fruit and diarrhœa ensues, a dose of the Mandrakes will cure you. If you are subject to sick headache, take a dose of the Mandrakes and they will relieve you in two hours. If you would obviate the effect of a change of water, or the too free indulgence in fruit, take one of the Mandrakes every night or every other night, and you may then drink water and eat watermelons, pears, apples, plums, peaches or corn, without the risk of being made sick by them. They will protect those who live in damp situations against chills and fevers. Try them. They are perfectly harmless. They can do you good only.

I have abandoned my professional visits to Boston and New York, but continue to see patients at my office, No. 15 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Those who wish a thorough examination with the Respirometer will be charged five dollars. The Respirometer declares the exact condition of the lungs, and patients can readily learn whether they are curable or not. But I desire it distinctly understood that the value of my medicines depends entirely upon their being taken strictly according to directions.

In conclusion, I will say that when persons take my medicines and their systems are brought into a healthy condition thereby, they are not so liable to take cold, yet no one with diseased lungs can bear a sudden change of atmosphere without the liability of greater or less irritation of the bronchial tubes.

Full directions in all languages accompany my medicines, so explicit and clear that any one can use them without consulting me, and can be bought from any druggist.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.
No. 15 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

oc21 deod1y-MW&F

John C. Baker & Co.'s Genuine

COD LIVER OIL!

The only certain remedy for consumption. Waste no time with medicines that offer only temporary relief, but at once procure this specific. Our brand of Cod Liver Oil is admitted by the best physicians in the land to be superior to any other, we being the only parties making a special business of manufacturing the article. Sold by druggists everywhere.

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
se3 W&Saly Philadelphia.

CONSUMPTION POSITIVELY CURED

UPHAM'S FRESH MEAT CURE

Does cure Bronchitis, Consumption, all Lung Diseases and Spitting of Blood, and strengthen and build up the system to a healthy condition. This has been tested by Prof. Trousseau in two thousand cases, in the Hospitals of Paris, in which it cured nearly every case; and in this country physicians are daily ordering and commencing it to their patients. It has made some astonishing cures. One bottle will prove its efficacy. Sold at $1 per bottle, or six for $5. Sent by express to any address.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
ap13 Wedly 602 Arch St., Philadelphia.

SKATES, SKATES,

Of all the Desirable Styles, in great variety

At R. E. MILES',

No. 52 Main st., bet Second and Third sts.
de22 dtf

SKATES! SKATES!

FOR SALE BY

JOHN M. MYERS, Agent.

A LARGE assortment of New York Club, Sherley Patent, and all styles of wooden skates at low prices. Also, wooden skates at cost at JOHN M. MYERS', Agent, 90 Main st., bet. Third and Fourth, up stairs. Also, skates for hire. de24 d6*

English Blooded Stock!

Direct Importation of Jersey Cows and Heifers.

MR. EDWARD PARSONS FOWLER, whose importations have given such general satisfaction, is expected in New Orleans from the 25th to the 30th of December, in the British ship John Parker, with 26 Jersey Cows and Heifers; 4 Jersey Bulls; 2 Hampshire Down Rams; 4 Yorkshire Boars; 2 Yorkshire Sows; 3 beautiful Welsh and Shetland Ponies; Child's Side-saddle, &c.; 8 Skye and Black-and-Tan Terriers; 1 Shepherd Dog; a Lot of Fancy Ducks and Chickens; and numbers of English Sparrows, believed to be the only sure remedy for the Cotton Worm.

The Stock will be sold at the Ship, Three Days after arrival, due notice of which will be given. Descriptive Lists will be furnished on application to

C. J. SHEPHERD,
de24 d6&w2 No. 42 Union St., New Orleans.

Noveltles in Real Laces,

FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

AT

Mrs. T. C. MIDDLETON'S,

107 FOURTH STREET,

Consisting of

Collars, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, Barbes, and Coiffures in Point Gaze, Point Applique, Valenciennes, and the favorite "Point Duchess."

Also a most perfect assortment of

NEW FANS

And other FANCY GOODS.

de15 d12

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

JUST received a fine assortment of

- Lace and Embroidered Handkerchiefs;
- Lace and Linen Collars;
- Lace Sets, Collars and Sleeves;
- Embroidered Collars and Cuffs;
- Lace and Embroidered Chemisettes;
- Fine Embroidered Shirt Bosoms;
- Embroidered Table-Covers.

Also a fine assortment of French Alexandre Kid Gloves at $1 00;

AT

CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'
Cheap Lace Store

de20 103½ FOURTH ST.

W. M. BROOKS'
New Stock Yards, Sale and Feed Stables,

Nos. 445, 447 and 449 Main st.,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

The Yards and Stables certainly surpass anything of the kind ever built in Tennessee. Ample room is here provided for the care of over 1,000 head of stock, inclosed within brick walls, under cover of fire-proof roofing—centrally located in the business portion of the city, near the steamboat landing and railroad depots, and within 100 yards of the only packing-house in Memphis. I receive stock at cars or boats at my own expense and risk. I do an exclusive live stock commission business, and solicit consignments from all parts of the country. Stock consigned to me will receive my personal attention. Parties shipping stock should telegraph information. Stock dealers visiting Memphis are respectfully invited to call and see the establishment and judge for themselves.

de12 d3m W. M. BROOKS.

For Christmas Presents.

I HAVE 1,200 entirely new patterns of Hair Jewelry. A most appropriate article for a Christmas present. Call soon and leave your orders.

I will sell my fine fancy goods regardless of cost until the 1st of January.

A. DUTEIL,
de8 deod3w 85 Fourth street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Caution.

ALL persons are cautioned against buying our Satin finish Ware (which is patented) except from our licensed dealers.

M. H. BRIGHT, Treas.
Lippiatt Silver Plate and Engraving Co.,
10 Maiden Lane.

New York, Dec. 20, 1870. de24 d6

Notice.

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI & LEXINGTON R. R. CO.,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 21, 1870.

COUPONS on the bonds of this company maturing January 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation at the Bank of Louisville on and after Wednesday, the 28th of December inst.

de24 d6 NORVIN GREEN, Pres't.

Notice.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R. CO.,
LOUISVILLE, Dec. 21, 1870.

THE coupons due 1st January, 1871, of the mortgage bonds of this company will be paid on presentation at this office on and after this date.

de21 d12 W. HANNAY, Sec'y.

Missouri County Bonds.

WE offer for sale the following Missouri County Bonds:

County.		Interest.
Calloway,	due in 1876, 1877, 1878	9 per cent.
Macon,	" 20 years	8 per cent.
Cooper,	" 10 years	10 per cent.

These bonds are sold at rates which yield the holder from 10½ to 13 per cent. upon the investment.

Reference is made to the following named gentlemen among many others, who, having thoroughly investigated the legality and resources of the different counties, have invested largely in Missouri County Bonds: E. L. Shackelford, Cashier First National Bank, Danville; Col. John Cowan, Teller do.; James Kinnaird, Sr., Vice President do.; Rev. R. A. Johnstone, Financial Agent of Centre College; John Owsley, Cashier Deposit Bank, Stanford, Ky.; Silas T. Green, Cashier Deposit Bank, Richmond, Ky.; N. Long & Co., Bankers, Russellville, Ky.; Ed Cronley, Cashier City National Bank, Lexington, Ky.; Dr. A. T. Stephenson, Harrodsburg, Ky.; Z. P. McBrayer, President Commercial Bank, Harrodsburg, Ky.

Separate pamphlets of each county containing an official statement of the financial condition and resources of each county furnished on application to

SAM'L McKEE,
Bond and Stock Broker, 46 Main st., Louisville, Ky.
ASHBY McKEE, Lexington, Ky.
Dr. A. R. McKEE, Danville, Ky.

ce7 WeFr&Mo1m

Notice.

TO all persons interested in the Navigation of the Ohio River—In the construction of the bridge over the Ohio river, which the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company is building (at Benwood), under authority of an act of Congress, it is necessary to temporarily obstruct the channel by false works. This is to give notice that after this date all spans, except the main channel span, will be closed. This span is near the middle of the river, and is 325 feet between masonry at low-water line.

JAMES L. RANDOLPH,
Chief Engineer B & O. R. R.

December 8, 1870. de12 MoWe&Fr12

All Kinds of Pistols

AT ⅓ to ½ below retail price at HAGAN'S, 114 Third street. de15 d15

Fine Gold and Silver Watches

AT ⅓ to ½ and ½ below retail prices at HAGAN'S, 114 Third street. de15 d15

Notice to Bird Dealers and Fanciers.

CHAS. REICHE & BRO., 55 Chatham street, New York, importers of birds and animals, are constantly receiving, per ocean steamer, fresh weekly importations of German canaries and other European singing birds, and are enabled to offer them for sale at lower prices than any other house in the city. Birds may be sent per express with perfect safety to any part of the United States. All orders attended to with promptness and care. no19 d6w

Copper Whisky.

150 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 8 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by R. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street, Bet. Second and Third. mh8 dtf

MEDICINES.

THE GREAT LUNG REMEDY.

Globe Flower Cough Syrup

Cures permanently Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Bleeding of the Lungs, Croup, Whooping-Cough, and Consumption, when taken in time. Has never failed. OVER TWENTY THOUSAND LIVING WITNESSES to bear testimony to the great superiority of Globe Flower Cough Syrup over all other Lung Remedies introduced.

Globe Flower Cough Syrup is a certain curative for every form of Cough.

It quickly relieves the spasmodic irritation, promotes expectoration, and clears the air passages of mucous.

It purifies the fluids and heals ulcers and tubercles in the lungs.

It should be used in every form of Phthisis Pulmonalis, Pain or Soreness in the Chest, Cough, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Night Sweats, Feverishness, Loss of Appetite, and Gradual Wasting Away.

We guarantee that it contains no Opium, or any of its preparations, or other injurious drug.

A trial by the Profession and People is most respectfully solicited.

For sale by Druggists. Price $1 per bottle.

PEMBERTON, TAYLOR & CO.,
Proprietors and Chemists, Atlanta, Ga.

READ! READ!

BYINGTON'S HOTEL, FORT VALLEY, GA.,
December 1, 1870.

Messrs. Pemberton, Taylor & Co., Atlanta, Ga.:

Gents—For the past two months I have been suffering with a very severe cough, and I used fifty different remedies without receiving the least benefit; but a few days ago a friend recommended your Globe Flower Cough Syrup, and I am proud to say that my cough was entirely cured before the bottle was near empty. I am, very respectfully,

E. T. BYINGTON.

ROSWELL, GA., April 23, 1870.

Messrs. Pemberton, Taylor & Co.:

Dear Sirs—I received the bottle of Globe Flower Cough Syrup at noon yesterday and began the use of it immediately. My patient passed a more comfortable night than she has for three months, and now, at 10 o'clock a. m., she feels like another woman. I intend to continue the use of the Globe Flower Syrup, believing it will make a cure. Never have I witnessed such great benefit from a remedy in so short a time in my life. I shall, in the future, use your Globe Flower Syrup in all cases of colds, coughs, and all affections of the lungs that may present themselves. Respectfully, R. B. ANDERSON, M.D.

[From Rev. H. E. Taliaferro.]

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Feb. 14, 1866.

Dr J. S. Pemberton:

Dear Sir—It not being in my power to visit your city soon, and as I am often asked for your Globe Flower Syrup, I wish you to send me one dozen bottles. My son-in-law has been cured of a long obstinate lung affection, bordering on consumption, by the use of two bottles. Every one who has tried it wants more, and those who have not tried it wish to do so. I will remit the money when you forward the bill. Yours truly, H. E. TALIAFERRO.

For sale by

R. A. ROBINSON & CO., and
B. F. ALFORD, Druggist,
de28 deod3m Corner Seventh and Market.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE

THE GREATEST AND ONLY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD THAT IS WARRANTED A PERFECT CURE for all kinds of PILES, LEPROSY, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, DYSPEPSIA, CATARRH, NEURALGIA, and all diseases of the SKIN and BLOOD—entirely vegetable. Call and take back your money in every case of failure. No failure for 12 years. H. D. FOWLE, Chemist, Boston. Sold everywhere. Send for circular. $1 a bottle. GEORGE H. CARY Agent, Louisville. no9 We&Sa6m

RIGAUD & Co's PERFUMERY

Patronized by the French Court, and extensively used in all fashionable circles.

KANANGA

THE TOILET WATER OF THE DAY.

Preserves the freshness of the skin and the fairness of the complexion.

MIRANDA SOAP

Gives the skin a delightful silky surface, and is all that can be desired as to perfume.

RIGAUD'S DENTORINE

A dentifrice elixir of unequaled virtues. Sweetens the breath, strengthens the gums, and preserves the teeth from decay.

SOLIDIFIED DENTIFRICE CREAM

A brush dipped in water and Dentorine passed over it produces a soft and unctuous mucilage that gives the teeth a brilliant whiteness.

[illegible]

AND

Miranda Pomade

For preserving and beautifying the hair.

RIGAUD'S COLORIGENE

Restoring to the Hair its Original Color.

A vegetable compound; contains nothing injurious, restores the hair to its natural color. Its success is infallible, and it does not stain either the skin or linen.

EXTRACT OF YLANGYLANG

MANILLA BOUQUET.

The two favorite perfumes for the handkerchief.

KANANGA A NEW JAPANESE PERFUME

The fashionable Perfume, just imported by Messrs. Rigaud & Co.

AGENTS IN LOUISVILLE,

PETER, POWERS & COOPER.

je15 d1awly W

$500 REWARD is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of Catarrh which he can not cure. Sold by druggists or sent by mail for 60 cents. A pamphlet on Catarrh free. Address, Dr. R. V. Pierce, 395 Main St. Buffalo, N.Y.

RHEUMATISM.

Munroe's Rheumatic Cure.

THE best and most reliable article in the market for the permanent cure of Rheumatism and Rheumatic affections, for sale by all druggists.

H. C. LLOYD, Sole Agent,
my8 dSuW&Fly N. W. cor. Seventh and Walnut.

CANDIDATES.

Register of Land Office.

C. C. BOOKS, of Trigg county, is a candidate for Register of the Land Office. de27 deod&weowtMay1

R. F. HARRISON, of Carroll county, is a candidate for Register of the Land Office, subject to the Democratic State Convention. no15 deod2m

For Attorney General.

Hon JNO. RODMAN, of Franklin, is a candidate for Attorney General, subject to the Democratic State convention. no12 eodtf

M. C. RAMSEY,

JEWELER,

FOURTH STREET, is receiving a large stock of

ELEGANT SILVER WARE,

Ladies' Watches and Opera Chains, Holiday Goods, Wedding Presents, Opera Glasses, Pebbles, and Fine Spectacles. no5d2m

GLUE! GLUE!

THE best No. 1 Glue, which I guarantee as such, is manufactured and offered for sale at wholesale and retail at the lowest market price.

JOSEPH SCHWAB,
oc24 d3m Between Beargrass Creek & Reservoir.

J. V. ESCOTT & SO

OFFER EVERY VARIETY OF

DECORATIVE PAPER HANGIN

Fresco Papers, Natural Wood Papers, &c.

We Manufacture All Kinds of Gilt and Other

ORNAMENTAL ROOM MOLDIN

We have in our employ a full corps of Experienced and S
Workmen, and are prepared to execute orders in the most a
manner. CALL AND SEE DESIGNS AND SPECIMENS OF WO
68 Main St., bet. Second & Third, Louisville, Ky.

oc18 eodtf

MEDICAL.

DR. LANCASTER

A GRADUATE of ALL the branches of Medicine, Surgery, Diseases of Women, Venereal Diseases, &c., &c., a great advantage over others who advertise in the papers—has had more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upwards of 15,000 cases.

GONORRHEA cured in from two to five days.

SYPHILIS, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Itch, &c., cured in half the usual time.

SPERMATORRHEA, Impotency, Pain in the Back and all troubles arising from Self-Abuse, positively and speedily cured.

MEDICINE FURNISHED in all cases, saving extravagant prices charged by druggists, which usually amount to several times our whole charges.

Those seeking medical advice ought to know the many who pretend to be "doctors" are not graduates of medicine, and have no right to practice. Dr. L.'s diploma hangs in his office, and other satisfactory testimony will be shown to patients.

FEMALE DISEASES treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured.

FEMALE PILLS (Sugar-coated)—For all obstructions. Price $2.

Best quality of Male Safes, $[illegible] each—5 for $2. Medical Pamphlet sent FREE.

Office, 104 Fifth st., near Market. Consultation FREE. Patients treated by mail or express. Hours—9 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. ja30 dly

DR. RICHAU'S Golden Remedies.—Use these only, and save time, health, and money. $1,000 reward for any case of disease in any stage which they fail to cure.

DR. RICHAU'S Golden Balsam, No. 1, cures Ulcers, Ulcerated Sore Throat and Mouth, Sore Eyes, Cutaneous Eruptions, Copper-colored Blotches, Soreness of the Scalp, Scrofula, &c. It is the greatest Renovator, Alterative, and Blood Purifier known—removes all mercury from the system, and leaves the blood pure and healthy.

DR. RICHAU'S Golden Balsam, No. 2, cures mercurial affections, rheumatism in all its forms, and gives immediate relief in all cases. Price of either No. 1 or 2 $5 per bottle, or two for $9.

DR. RICHAU'S Golden Antidote, a radical cure for all urinary derangements. Price $3 per bottle.

DR. RICHAU'S Golden Elixir d'Amour, a radical cure for nervous or general debility in old or young, imparting energy with wonderful effect. Price $5 per bottle, or two for $9.

Send money by Express, or order goods through your Druggist, and you will meet with no loss. Prompt attention paid to all correspondents. None genuine without the name of "Dr. Richau's Golden Remedies, D. B. Richards, Sole Proprietor," blown in glass of bottles. Address DR. D. B. RICHARDS, 228 Varick street, New York.

For sale by W. W. SMITH, Sixth and Market streets, Louisville, Ky. no28 dMW&Fr&weowly

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER.

Essays for Young Men, on great SOCIAL EVILS and ABUSES, which interfere with MARRIAGE—with sure means of relief for the Erring and Unfortunate, diseased and debilitated. Sent free of charge in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 S. Ninth st., Philadelphia, Pa. no9 We&Sa3m

AVOID QUACKS—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has a simple means of self cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. TUTTLE, 78 Nassau street, New York. de25 deod6mMoWe&Fr

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

MARRIAGE GUIDE. A Private Counselor to the Married, or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in producing and preventing offspring, how to preserve the complexion, &c.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and twenty-four pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married, or contemplate marriage. Still, it is a book that ought to be kept under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents.

Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

Before applying to the notorious quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any quack remedies, peruse Dr. Butts' work, no matter what your disease is, or how deplorable your condition.

Dr. Butts can be consulted, personally or by mail, on the diseases mentioned in his works. Office, No. 12 North Eighth Street, between Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.

The Great Soothing Remedy.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP.	Cures colic and griping in the bowels and facilitates the process of teething.	PRICE 25 CENTS
MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP.	Subdues convulsions and overcomes all diseases incident to infants and children.	PRICE 25 CENTS
MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP.	Cures Diarrhea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint in children of all ages.	PRICE 25 CENTS

It is the great Infants' and Children's Soothing Remedy in all disorders brought on by Teething or any other cause. Prepared by the Grafton Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

Galen's Head Dispensary,

Established 1850, Chartered 1861

By the Legislature of Kentucky, for the treatment of all diseases of a private nature incident to both sexes. A speedy and permanent cure is guaranteed in every case undertaken, and at half the cost necessary under the old system of treatment. All medicines furnished, thus shielding the patient from exposure and extravagant charges for medicines. Also, agent for Dewee's Female Monthly Regulator Pills. Sent on receipt of price—Two Dollars per box. A fine assortment of extra Male Safes, Bandages, Trusses and Braces for male and female always on hand. Price of Safes—Single one, $1; half dozen, $3; or $5 per dozen; sent securely sealed on receipt of price, with directions.

Just Published—A Medical Report, treating upon all diseases of the urinary and generative organs of both sexes, containing 200 large pages, 32 cuts and plates, showing the condition of the organs in a state of health and disease, with the author's new method of treatment. Sent under seal for 25 cents. Consultation personally or by letter free of charge, and strictly confidential. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. and 7½ to 9½ at night. Sundays from 2 to 4 P. M. Address GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, No. 73 West Jefferson street, bet. Second and Third, Louisville, Ky. au7

DOCTOR WHITTIER,

617 St. Charles St.

LONGER LOCATED IN ST. LOUIS THAN ANY Chronic Physician, so successfully treats Simple and Complicated Venereal Disease as to bring patients from every State. His hospital opportunities, a life-time experience, with purest drugs prepared in the establishment, cures cases given up by others, no matter who failed; tell your private trouble. Consultation free. Send two stamps for medical essays, MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD, sent by mail, 15 cents each, both for 25 cents, 100 pages. All that the curious, doubtful, or inquisitive wish to know, all about Self-Pollution, Prevention, Marriage. Every young man and woman ought to read it as a warning. The nervous, debilitated or partially impotent are scientifically advised.

DR. GATES'
PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

THE oldest Dispensary in Louisville. All forms of Venereal and Sexual diseases speedily and effectually cured. Especial attention paid to Spermatorrhea or Seminal weakness, brought on by solitary habit or arising from excesses. Having treated this disease successfully for years, we can successfully GUARANTEE a speedy and permanent cure. Consultations free and confidential. Charges moderate. Medicines sent secure from observation by mail or express. Our treatise, with full symptom list, sent to any address on the receipt of a three-cent stamp. Best quality of French male safes for sale; price, 50 cents each, or $5 per dozen. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

TO THE LADIES.

We are agents for Madame Caprand's Female Monthly Pills, a safe and effectual remedy for Female Diseases, such as irregularities, Obstruction of the Menses, Whites, &c. Price by mail, $1 and two postage stamps.

Also M. La Craux French Powders, guaranteed. Price by mail $2 and 3 stamps.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 8 A. M. to 12 M.

Dr. H. ROSENGARTEN,
Consulting Physician,
No. 85 Third St., Near Market, Up Stairs.
f12eodtf LOUISVILLE, KY.

DRY GOODS.

FLANNELS.

20 Bales Blue Mixed, Black Mixed, and Red Twilled Flannel;
10 bales Plain Red Assorted Flannel;
5 do White do;
10 cases Ballardvale do;
10 cases Blue Mixed and Black Mixed Plain do;
15 cases Assabet Plaid Flannel;
10 bales Yellow do;
50 pieces Opera Flannels, assorted colors;
20 cases Ellerton
10 do Nashua
10 do Clarion
20 do Hamilton — Bleached and Brown Canton Flannel.
10 do Pemberton
5 do Naumkeag
5 do Arlington
10 do Massachusetts
15 do White Rock Plaid Linsey;
10 do Park do do;
10 do Irwin & Stinson's Plaid Linseys;

Just received and for sale by

JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
de22 70 and 72 Sixth street.

BLANKETS.

20 CASES 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 White Bed Blankets;
50 bales 4 to 8 pound Gray Blankets;
15 bales Red and Blue do;
200 pair fine Crib do;

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LAWYERS.

GEO. V. HOWK. CHAS. D. HOWK.

G. V. HOWK & SON,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law

Office, No. 111 Fifth street, Louisville, Ky.,

WILL give personal attention to legal business of all kinds in the city of Louisville, and in Southern Indiana. del8 d2m

THOMAS WILSON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

321 Four-and a half st., Washington, D. C.,

PROSECUTES claims against the United States exclusively before the Court of Claims and Supreme Court of the United States. au16 d2awly

THOS E BRAMLETTE. R. T. DURRETT. PAT. F. BRANNAN,
Late Governor of Ky. Of Columbus, Ga.

BRAMLETTE, DURRETT & BRANNAN,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

Office at 100 west side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets.

LOUISVILLE ... KENTUCKY.

WILL practice in the Chancery, the Common Pleas, the Circuit, the County, and the City Courts of Louisville, also in the United States Circuit and District Courts in this city, and give special attention to cases in the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Ky. se9 dtf

J. H. MONTGOMERY,

No. 91 West Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth,

IS the most reliable place in the city to have your Clothes Cleaned, Dyed, and Colors Restored on a new principle unsurpassed in this or any other city. Don't send your goods to botches to have them spoiled, and then have to send them to me to have them done over. Save yourself that expense and trouble of mind by sending to or calling at

No. 91 West Jefferson st., bet. 3d and 4th
LOUISVILLE, KY.

oc18 dtf

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

(Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a

Daily Courier-Journal.

1ST AND FOURTH PAGES—$1 25 per square
insertion.

SECOND AND THIRD PAGES—$1 per square for
first on for the first week; 50 cents per
each insertion for the second week, and 75 c
square for each insertion thereafter. One
one month, $15; two months, $25; three mo
every other day one month, $10; two mon
three months, $25.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Board
marriages, deaths, obituaries, society and
notices, 15 cents per line for each insertion
vertisement for less than 50 cents.

"City Features" 40 cents per line, "City ite
cents per line, "Local Notices" 20 cents per l
"Special Notices," 15 cents per line, each in

"Medical," "Astrological" and "Lottery"
ments 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements double pr
Double column advertisements 50 per cent. add
Advertisements to occupy fixed places 50 per c
ditional.

All advertisements, except for established b
houses, with whom we have running account
be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisem
bills with regular advertisers rendered mont

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid ag
each insertion. No advertisement or notice f
than $1. Special notices, items, &c., doub
rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned
ers; and all news matter which is used will b
for, if the charge be specified by the correspond

RAILROADS.

Louisville and Nashv

—AND—

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVIL

RAILROAD LINE.

Trains run to and from Louisville as follow
Leave. [Nov. 20, 1870.]
9:00 A. M. Nashville, Memphis & N. O. Mail 10:30
6:45 P. M. Memphis, N. O. & Mobile Express 6:30
12:30 A. M. Nashv. & Southeastern Exp. Mail, 1:45
8:25 A. M. Richmond & Livingston Ex. Mail, 2:10
3:30 P. M. ... Bardstown Accommodation ... 9:25

Glasgow Branch—Accommodation trains l
Glasgow Junction at 5:00 A. M. and 1:30 P. M., ar
rive at Glasgow at 6:10 A. M. and 3:00 P. M., ret
ing, leave Glasgow at 7:50 A. M. and 3:40 P. M., ar
at Glasgow Junction at 9:00 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.

☞ Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile Exp
and Nashville and Southeastern Express Mail
daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

☞ Sleeping car on 12:30 A. M. train will be in
depot and opened to passengers at 9 P. M.

☞ For Through Tickets, Baggage Checks, and
formation as to Sleeping Cars, Through Connectio
with Railroad and Stage Lines, &c., apply at
Offices, corner Third and Main streets, corner
and Main streets, Louisville Hotel, Willard
Galt House, Bridge Depot and at Depot corner N
and Broadway.

n20 dtf ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Sup

Louisville and Cincinna

SHORT-LINE R. R

	Leave.	Arri
Cincinnati Mail, except Sunday	3:10 a m	11:30 p
Cincinnati Fast Line. "	3:30 a m	6:15 p
Cincinnati Express, daily	3:55 p m	12:30 p
Cin. Night Express, ex Saturday	11:20 p m	5:24 a
Lexington Exp, except Sunday	5:55 a m	6:40 p
Lexington Exp, except Sunday	3:30 p m	10:55 a
Lagrange Accomo'n, ex. Sunday	4:55 p m	8:05 a

Sleeping Cars on 11:10 P. M. Round-trip tickets
Cincinnati at reduced rates. By applying at co
pany's offices, Third and Main streets, Louisvil
Galt House, and Willard Hotel, or Depot, corner
Brook and Jefferson streets, telegrams to secu
sleeping-car berths to Eastern cities will be sent fre
del2 dtf SAM'L GILL, Superintendent

Shelby Railroad Company.

Leaves Louisville (via the Short-line) 8:30 a.
and 3:55 p.m. Leave Shelbyville 8:15 a. m. and 2:
p. m. Passengers taking the 3:55 p. m. train
Louisville and the 8:15 a. m. from Shelbyville
through without change of cars. Trains 8:30 a.
from Louisville, 2:30 p. m. from Shelbyville, a
mixed trains from Anchorage and Shelbyville. de

GREAT THROUGH ROUTE

North, East, and West

VIA THE

Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line

J., M. & I. R. R.

THREE trains daily leave the Bridge Depot as follows:

8:35 A. M. New York Express daily except Sunday. Pullman's Palace Cars through to Pittsburg, Philadelphia, and New York without change via Pan-Handle.

2:20 P. M. Express daily. Through to St. Louis in Pullman's palace cars; to Chicago in splendid day and sleeping cars; and Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, and New York, via Bee Line, without change, in Wagner's drawing room day and sleeping cars.

11:20 P. M. daily except Saturday, making connections East and West, with through car to St. Louis.

Night cars with reclining chairs free.

NOTICE—On Sunday through cars to the Eastern cities, via Pan-Handle, will be run from the Depot at 2:20 P. M.

Tickets for sale and sleeping cars secured at the General Ticket Office, corner of Main and Third sts., and at the Galt House, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, and depot, corner of Portland avenue and Fourteenth street.

HORACE SCOTT, Gen. Sup't.
S. E. CAREY, G. T. A.
November 20, 1870.

THE

Louisville, NewAlbany & Chicago
RAILWAY

IS now running its trains direct to and from Louisville over the Ohio river bridge. By this arrangement passengers avoid the tedious omnibus transfer heretofore experienced.

TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED

Leaving Bridge Depot at ... 9:15 A. M.
Arrive at " " at ... 9:00 P. M.

Tickets for all points on this line can be procured at their office at the Bridge Depot.

M. SLOAT, Gen'l Sup't.
S. K. HOOPER, G. T. A. se24 dtf

HOTELS.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

Fourth st., bet. Main and Sycamore,

Cincinnati, O.

J. J. McGRATH (formerly of Louisville Hotel), Prop'r
no9 d3m

St. Charles Hotel.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

The undersigned having effected a lease of the St. Charles Hotel for the term of ten years, are now engaged in thoroughly renovating and refurnishing the house for occupation on or about the 20th proximo. It is our purpose to make the St. Charles THE hotel of the South, and no expense will be spared or attention omitted to secure this object.

R. E. RIVERS,
HENRY B. FOLEY,
FITZ LONSDALE.

New Orleans, Oct 1870.
oc31 dtf

J. WOODSON BURTON, Late of Perryville, Ky. J. W. STOCKTON, Louisville, Ky.

U.S. HOTEL,

Louisville, Ky.,

BURTON & STOCKTON ... PROPRIETORS

This Hotel has been REFITTED AND FURNISHED.

oc17 dtf

C. C. WILLARD,

EBBITT HOUSE,

WASHINGTON D. C. oc9 d1y

BUSINESS CARDS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK manufactured by SNEAD, SAYRE, & O'BRIAN, Fourteenth, bet. Grayson and Walnut sts. ja29 dtf

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.—Com. Merchants and U. S. Bonded Warehouse, 3 W. Main.

JOYCE & KARINS, Marble Works, No. 109 north side Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth. ml

LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE, 21 and 23 st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DOERR, Prop's

LANE DAVID—Sheet-iron worker, 473 & 475 Main st., north side, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth.

DENTISTRY.

J. F. CANINE,

DENTIST,

and manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth, No. 170 FIFTH STREET, bet. Green and Walnut, west side, Louisville Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. ja15 d6m

Louisville Standard Scale Works

RANKIN & CO.,

(Successors to Rankin & Bro. and Nelson & Davis)

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

Hay, Stock, Coal, Railroad, Counter,

AND

PLATFORM SCALES.

Brass and Iron Beams.

Steamboat, warehouse and all other kinds of trucks, and store wagons, skids, &c., &c.

No. 89 Sixth Street,
Bet. Market and Jefferson. LOUISVILLE, KY.

☞ Repairing of scales and blacksmithing promptly attended to. se23 eod3m

JACOB SCHMITT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Hardware and Cutlery,

Bar and Sheet Iron, Nails and Steel,

SPRINGS & AXLES, HUBS, SPOKES, AND FELLOES;

Builders' and Cabinet makers' Hardware and Tools; Blacksmiths', Wagon-makers', and Coopers' Tools, Window Glass, &c.,

No. 99 Market st., bet. Third & Fourth.

oc25 eod3m

MEDICAL.

H. T. HELMBOLD'S

Genuine

PREPARATIONS.

"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED" COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

A positive and Specific Remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Dropsical Swellings.

This Medicine increases the powers of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the watery or calcareous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women, and children.

H

H.T.HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves, Trembling,
Horror of Disease, Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions of the Face,
Universal Lassitude, Pallid Countenance,
of the Muscular System.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on (which this Medicine invariably removes), soon follow—IMPOTENCY, EPILEPTIC FITS, &c., in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution, once affected by organic weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which H.T. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

E

In many affections peculiar to Females the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, or in the DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

[See symptoms above.]

No Family should be without it.

M

Take no Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

H.T.HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

AND

Improved Rose Wash

CURE SECRET DISEASES

In all their stages at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience, and NO EXPOSURE.

USE H. T. HELMBOLD'S

Extract Buchu

For all affections and diseases of these organs whether EXISTING IN MALE OR FEMALE, from whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

H.T.HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is the Great Diuretic,

and it is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

B

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

H. T. HELMBOLD'S

Highly Concentrated Compound

FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

For purifying the Blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald-head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin, AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

Not a Few

of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect Helmbold's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Such a remedy that could be relied on has long been sought for, and now, for the first time the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit of certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken. Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoctions as usually made.

O

H.T.Helmbold's Rose Wash

An excellent Lotion for diseases arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the Extracts Buchu and Sarsaparilla, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines. Also explicit directions for use, with hundreds of thousands living witnesses, and upwards of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen, &c. The Proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

The Science of Medicine, like the Doric Column, should stand simple, pure, majestic, having Fact for its basis, Induction for its pillar, and Truth alone for its Capital.

L

My Extract Sarsaparilla is a Blood Purifier; my Extract Buchu is a Diuretic, and will act as such in all cases.

Both are prepared on purely scientific principles—in vacuo—and are the most active measures of either that can be made. A ready and conclusive test will be a comparison of their properties with those set forth in the following works:

See Dispensatory of the United States.

See Professor Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Physic, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by Benj. Travers, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works on Medicine.

D

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Address letters for information, in confidence, to

H. T. HELMBOLD,
Chemist.

ONLY DEPOTS:

H. T. Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse
No. 594 Broadway, N. Y.,
OR TO
H. T. Helmbold's Medical Depot,
No. 104 SOUTH TENTH ST., PHILA.

Beware of Counterfeits.
ASK FOR
H. T. HELMBOLD'S!
Take No Other!

Courier-Journal.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 28, 1870.

LITERARY.

Law Books, U. S. Statutes, &c.

The Statutes at Large for 1869-70 is published by authority by Little, Brown & Co., of Boston, and is edited by George P. Sanger. It contains the general laws passed at the second session of the Forty-first Congress, and also the treaties and postal conventions with foreign nations. The book is bound in paper covers and can be had by order through any book merchant.

Commercial Laws by Homans.

The Commercial Laws of the Various States is published at the office of the Bankers' Magazine and Statistical Register, No. 23 Murray street, New York, and is sold by Baker, Voorhis & Co., of the same city. It contains all the laws up to 1870 relating to attachments and arrests for the collection of debts, usury, depositions, statutes of limitations, dower, deeds, stay-laws, homesteads, exemption, &c. It is a valuable book for the table of the business lawyer, as well as the desk of the banker and the counter of the merchant. It introduces the laws of each State and Territory by a concise sketch of the leading events in its history. It gives forms in each State for the acknowledgment of deeds and other instruments of writing. It is specially full and exact in giving the times and places of holding the State courts. We noticed an error in giving the times of holding the circuit courts for the Sixth district in this State. They were changed at the last session of our General Assembly. The work is compiled by J. Smith Homans, jr., the editor of Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, if we are not mistaken. Mr. Homans' reputation is a sufficient guarantee of its accuracy. He has issued his work, in cloth, at $3, and was assisted by competent legal counsel in the various States.

Copyright and Patent Laws of the U. S., by Stephen D. Law.

This work contains all the laws on these subjects passed by Congress from 1790 to 1870, the last act on the subject—to revise, amend and consolidate the statutes relating to patent and copyright law—being published as an appendix. This last act was approved 8th July, 1870, and is, therefore, in many respects, a repealing act. The first edition of this work was published in 1866. Mr. Law has enriched his Compend with notes of the decisions of these subjects, which have been delivered by the State and Federal judiciaries. The decisions on each section follow the one they are intended to illustrate or construe. The decisions relative to the provision in the Federal Constitution are also digested. The acts on each subject are published in a connected series, and are immediately followed by a satisfactory and full index of their contents. The book is published by Baker, Voorhis & Co., of New York. Mr. Law has executed his work so well that we resist the horrible temptation to get off a professional pun on his legal name. Mr Law, you owe us one.

Internal Revenue Laws, by Orlando T. Bump, Register in Bankruptcy.

Mr Bump has brought his work down to October, 1870. We do not know a subject upon which a good, practical law-book was needed as much as this. The law itself ramifies every district in the Union, and the ignorance of its provisions seems yet to be almost as wide-spread as its own operations. He has given all the laws passed by Congress up to and including the last session. The labor to compile such a work is very heavy and dangerous from fear of mistakes and inaccuracies, requiring the hand of some one whose relation to it is somewhat official. Mr. Bump has done his work faithfully and well. He has the rare good sense to publish the portions of acts which have been repealed, together with the decisions and rulings on them. They are not now in force, but may be, and are illustrative of other sections which stand unrepealed. The decisions and rulings follow those sections of the act which they construe. His index is well arranged, and is indeed a good guide, easily and safely followed. He has also enriched his work with concise digests of many English decisions upon kindred points. The work is bound in the very best law calf, printed on beautiful paper in large, clear type and published by Baker, Voorhis & Co. It is not only a valuable but a very timely publication.

Ram on Facts.

Is it possible that this work is a law book, written with a serious face? The most cursory examination would dispel the thought that it was composed with any but the most serious intent, and right well has the delightful task been executed. It proves its author a gentleman, a scholar and a lawyer—a combination so rare that when we meet it we involuntarily bow our head. It is indeed a delightful book—one of those books—technical as it is—law book as it is—one can take with him beneath the shade of a wide-spreading oak on a summer afternoon, and smoke his cigar over it, and postpone his evening nap till another day. Women could read it with profit and delight, and then talk law with their lovers like the most pedantic Miss imaginable. It is a curious book—one of those books that excite our desire to know its author and spend a night with him, with no other companions but our Havana and a glass of gentle sherry.

The work is purely practical, and is intended to teach the art of trying a case before a jury. If that difficult art could be taught by precept, it could be learned from this work. If we were to call special attention to any of the chapters, we could not fail to mention those on memory, recognition and narrative of facts. In the one on recognition, the author speaks of the evidence from the recognition of faces and the difficulty and uncertainty of such evidence cannot be more beautifully and concisely illustrated than the anecdote given by the author from the Vicar of Wakefield. "Sir," answered he, "you are little acquainted with the world. I had at that time false hair, and have learned the art of counterfeiting every age, from seventeen to seventy." This is the second American edition, and its able editor, Mr. John Townshend, has added some notes which are in keeping with the fine spirit of the text, and has enriched his edition with "the golden rules for the examination of witnesses" published by David Paul Brown a few years since in his Forum, with "practical advice for such examinations and upon opening a case to the jury" from Cox's work on The Advocate. Mr. Townshend has also dug up from their repose, which was well-nigh oblivion, Hoffman's celebrated rules on professional deportment. Coming at this particular juncture of public affairs, nothing could be more opportune for professional morals if they were only obeyed.

The author has been his own Columbus to his subject, and has discovered the authority for his law, not only in the musty books of his profession, but in the bright fields of romance and poetry. His learning seems to be as accurate as his culture is extensive. We hope that each year will exhaust an edition, and anticipate the day as not far distant when Ram on Facts will be found on the table of every student, as the most agreeable companion of Greenleaf & Phillips, and when the old lawyer will hand it to his clerk as the best Christmas gift of the year.

It is published by Baker, Voorhis & Co., in their best style of type, paper, and cover. They have never issued from their house a work more creditable to their taste and energy.

Brown on the Statute of Frauds.

The enterprising house of Little, Brown & Co. has issued another, the third, edition of this able and luminous work. It is one of those law-books which, fortunately both for the author and his subject, has, even under our complicated system of government and frequently antagonistic legislation in the different States on the same matter, well nigh a perfect application to all the different statutes in the various States relative to frauds and perjuries. We were struck with the absence of a table of contents. It is the first law-book we ever saw that did not have these windows to its interior divisions, but we candidly confess that a good index supplies its want and renders its presence almost so much waste paper. The great Lord Nottingham said of this statute, "that every line was worth a subsidy," and John William Smith, in his work on contracts, says that "every line has cost a subsidy." And we do not know two statements so very general in their terms so near the truth. Almost every word has received a judicial construction.

In the appendix will be found the three English acts and all the American statutes. The American statutes very nearly agree in all their sections, being either very close or distant imitations of the original act 29, Car. 2, with an addition, in two or three States, of a section as to sales by auctioneers. This class of cases has in the other States, and we believe in England, been passed upon under the general provisions of the statutes. The only marked change or addition to either the letter or spirit of the original law, or the American enactments which we have noticed in any of those statutes passed by the various States, is found in the Indiana act, which reads as follows:

Section 5. Nothing contained in any statute of this State shall be construed to abridge the powers of courts to compel the specific performance of agreements in cases of part performance of such agreements.

The practical wisdom of Western legislation shows itself very clearly in this clause. The author has very wisely divided his book into three parts—first, relating to sale and transfers of land; second, to the declaration of trusts; and third, as to all personal contracts. And considered from this standpoint the author has divided the act into three parts and has taken for his discussion the original act of Charles. Each division is followed by the argument of the text appropriate to it. This arrangement is eminently logical, and enables one to take a connected view of each part so as to retain it in his mind. The work evinces compact logical thought and extensive research. The present—the last—edition, in the additions to its text and reference to new cases, brings the points discussed up to the very day almost of its publication, and a buyer can feel that he has either in the text or note the last decision delivered or the last distinction drawn on a subject so full of contention and various opinion that this one law of twenty-four sections has produced more authority than any other enactment of English or American legislation. The work is gotten up in the best style of Little, Brown & Co. The paper and binding are very fine and the type clear and large.

Townshend on Slander and Libel.

Mr. Townshend is an American writer who expresses himself with marked clearness and force. He is a member of the bar of New York city.

He has contributed to his profession a work of genuine ability. In his preface, he speaks of himself as discharging "my debt to my profession." He has most certainly done so, and in such a felicitous way as to bring his profession into his debt, which can only be discharged by an increase of honors and a sincere acknowledgment of the ability and research displayed in his book. We think it unquestionably superior to Starkie or any other English publication on the same subject. It is written as law books should only and always be composed—with the view of stating the principles of each point in such a manner as to arrest the attention and give them their fullest practical range and bearing. His definitions of slander, of libel, and of defamation are striking illustrations of his style and ability. "Defamation is an ecclesiastical offense, cognizable only in ecclesiastical courts by proper proceedings in such courts. Libel is a civil and public wrong; for the latter, indictment will lie; and for the former, a civil action. Slander is a civil wrong for which an action only will lie." His definitions can be found on page 22, sections 8, 9, and 10. They are clear, and cover the whole nature of these wrongs and offenses, so that even an untrained mind can appreciate the difference and the importance of the distinction drawn by the writer between these proceedings. We most heartily commend them to the profession. It is enriched by many and very full notes, leaving scarcely any work for future editions or editors. We regret that the author sees proper to publish Hamilton's great speech in the People vs Crosswell as an appendix. The work is published by Baker, Voorhis & Co., of New York city, in their usual excellent style.

Shearman & Redfield on Negligence.

This is, indeed, a great work—a contribution to literature and science of the law, of which the profession throughout the land may justly feel proud, and challenge England to produce its superior—even its equal. This is the second edition, the first having been issued in September, 1869, but little over a year ago. This quick and frank appreciation of its ability is its best indorsement, its highest praise, and its most impartial criticism. It is the only treatise on the subject, and we may safely predict that it will remain standard authority to be enriched in the future by the addition of copious notes by editors.

The wide range of cases cited, with their vast number and the extracts from them, indicate the very great care and research exercised in its preparation. We have never examined a work showing so much labor of investigation which the authors unquestionably gave to it, from the wise conviction that the subject was such that anything short of that would prove a failure and produce "confusion worse confounded" upon a subject about which the practicing attorney was very much out at sea in his advice to his clients, owing to the great variety of opinions (many contradictory) and of distinction which has been drawn by the judges in their application of the law to each case. Happily for the bar, the chaos of the decisions is turned into the order of a text-book, and the variety of opinions has been molded into a consistent and standard authority.

The style is very legal, and truly forcible and clear. The arrangement and division of the subject are natural and logical, and consists of four parts. The first part is devoted to the general principles. The second to whom any one is liable for negligence and who may be liable. The third—particular cases of negligence—and the fourth, the measure of damages has been so ably and luminously handled in Sedgwick on Damages that we are fain to think the last was added only to make the work complete. If the subject has been discussed with more satisfaction to the student and practitioner or with ability by the authors, it must be in part first.

It is useless and idle to commend this work to the profession, which has already been received as no work ever was.

It is published by Baker, Voorhis & Co., who have evinced their own admiration of this work by the manner in which it is gotten up. We do not think we ever saw such distinct type and on such paper.

All these legal publications are from the houses of Little, Brown & Co., of Boston, and of Baker, Voorhis & Co., of New York. We think the legal profession can congratulate itself on the rivalry that is unconsciously springing up between these large houses. It can only result in great good to the profession.

These books are for sale by Jno. P. Morton & Co., of this city, who are in the constant receipt of all the new publications and are rapidly enlarging the law department of their energetic house. This department is presided over by Mr. Ormsby, a young gentleman who is thoroughly acquainted with his business, and believing in quick sales and reasonable profits.

SMALL TALK.

JANAUSCHEK'S English is "not for Joseph."

ILLINOIS pupils beat all their teachers and "lay them out colder than a wedge."

CHICAGO has completed fifteen miles of sewer. We live, it seems, in a sewer age.

CALIFORNIA proposes to re-elect her present Governor, and the Republicans "hate it."

GRANT'S indignation is just. What business has Sumner to meddle with his Foreign Relations?

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS has been running for councilman in Buffalo, but lacks something like 1492 votes of what he was after.

MARY BELLARD, a LaCrosse young lady, took a hot brick to bed with her, and she "bellared" when she saw that $3,000 house in ashes.

SAN FRANCISCO vagrants luxuriate in "an elegant iron setting, ornamented with a 56-pound cannon shot," while employed on public works.

A BAND of famous Wisconsin hunters, after following a bear track three whole days, conclusive arrived at the impression that it was some last-year marks.

A KANSAS preacher is to be tried on a charge of publishing anonymous letters entitled "Hogs in the Sheepfold." He got some of the wrong pigs by the ear.

"MIND and language are alike being vitiated by the pedagogical apotheosis which the last quarter of a century has inaugurated," if the Chicago Republican may be believed.

THE wife of a wealthy Havana merchant is accused of dogging the footsteps of Signor Bardolfi, baritone of the Kellogg troupe. Blessed are the uses of advertisements and Havana merchants.

WE are informed by the Boston Post that "John Brown, of Peoria, bisected his dexter talon while amputating a deceased swine, the other day." This is evidently an underhanded attempt to demoralize Mobile journalism.

ESSEX, Mass., has the champion pater familias. He refused to have the pegs of a new pair of shoes he was buying for his boy rasped off, because in that case the boy would run all over town and the shoes wouldn't last him three weeks.

MR. JAMES BRABAZON PILKINGTON, who quarreled with the Governor of Ceylon, Sir Hercules Robinson, has been acquitted in Court. J. Brabazon Pilkington is to be congratulated; but what must be thought of Hercules there in Ceylon?

ONE of the most distinguished of the Khedive's American officers is Col. Erastus Sparrow Purdy, son of an ex-Governor of California. As protuberant central designations are as yet unknown among the Egyptians, they call him Bey Birdie.

IT is said that A. T. Stewart last year paid in income tax, more than either one of twenty-seven States and Territories, and more than Arizona, Colorado, Dakota, Florida, Washington, New Mexico, Utah, Idaho, and Montana combined. Mr. W. B. Astor paid more than the whole State of Vermont.

HERE is another Nilsson advertisement: "The Brother Jonathan, a New York paper of date of March 23, 1861, had this item: 'A young Swedish girl, Christine Nilsson, has been sent to Paris by the Duchess of Ossgothland, to be educated at her expense as a singer, in consequence of the great beauty of her voice.'"

AN estimable Ohio lady, named White, had occasion the other day to impress a lesson upon a stupid scholar's mind by a posteriori reasoning, when the rod broke and a flying piece of it drove her spectacle-glass into her eye, thus not exactly killing two birds with one stone, but making two pupils smart by the same means.—[World.

THE mania of a Chicago lunatic culminated at a hotel in an attempt to disrobe in the ladies' parlor, in the presence of several ladies, and an order to a colored waiter to bring a hot-water bath, as he was about to marry Mlle. Nilsson, and wanted to be in good order for the nuptials. The advertisement goes on to say that he was promptly removed.

THE Chicago Times remarks of the Michigan candidates for Senator, that 'Blair is a windy bigot with a poor quality of brains,' and that "Howard is a man whom a long-continued saturation of whisky has not made meaner or more despicable than nature designed him to be." No wonder the Michigan Republicans are divided as to which of these worthies shall represent them.

THOUGH Mr. Sumner became very much excited in the recent personal debate in the Senate, he yet found occasion to be facetious. At one time, he declared that Chandler "had done him great injustice, and he ought to rise now in his seat and acknowledge it." There has been no more delicate piece of satire during the present session; for, of course, Chandler was in his chronic state of saturation and couldn't get up. Sumner had him "on the hip."—[Chicago Times.

THE engagement is announced of Mr. J. G. Bennet, Jr., of the New York Herald, to Miss Margaret Middleton, of Buffalo, a niece of Leonard W. Jerome. Mr. Bennett is twenty-nine years of age, tall, straight, and graceful as a palm tree; in manner quick, not abrupt; modest, kindly and sensitive in disposition; sharp of apprehension; of iron frame and eagle features, and altogether a splendid physical type, united to a mental capacity of much depth and discernment.—[Wash. Rep.

OUR Spanish readers will be pleased to learn that "the Duke of Aosta is descended from the Great Jaime I., the Conquistador, King of Aragon, and, therefore, entitled to be considered a scion of the true blood royal of Spain. The descent is thus traced: Jaime I., King of Aragon; Isabel, of Aragon, 1262, married to Phillip III., of France, whose son Charles, Count of Valois, died in 1325, leaving his son Philip IV., of France, deceased 1350. His son, John II., died in 1364. John, Duke of Borri, his son, died in 1316, his daughter having married Amadeus VII., Count of Savoy. The remainder of the genealogy is simply through the Counts, Dukes, and Kings of Savoy and Piedmont to the present time."

UNITED STATES Senators whose term expire on the 4th of March next: Alabama, Willard Warner; Arkansas, Alexander McDonald; Delaware, Willard Saulsbury; Illinois, Richard Yates; Iowa, James B. Howell; Kansas, E. G. Ross; Kentucky, Thomas C. McCreery; Louisiana, John L. Harris; Maine, Lot M. Morrill; Massachusetts, Henry Wilson; Michigan, Jacob M. Howard; Minnesota, William Windom; Mississippi, Hiram R. Revels (negro); Nebraska, John M. Thayer; New Jersey, A. G. Cattell; North Carolina, J. C. Abbott; Oregon, George H. Williams; South Carolina, Thomas J. Robertson; Tennessee, Joseph S. Fowler; Virginia, John W. Johnson; West Virginia, W. T. Willey; Missouri, T. D. Jewett.

SOME one writes this of Pennsylvania idioms: "Lunch time is spoken of as *piece time*; a bad carver *mommicks*; one who is helped plentifully receives a *parcel*; an unwell person is *brashy*; a dead body is a *corp*; a reception party after a wedding is called an *infare*; a child in expressing his thanks says *seddy* (this term, however, can scarcely be said to be confined to Pennsylvania; it is used, we believe, in all parts of the country, and is probably a corruption of thank-ye); a fretful person is of a *phezzing* disposition; variable weather is *brittle*; to get rid of is to get *shut* (in Maryland *shet*), and the wind swings the door *shet*. A gentleman stops to clean his *gums* on the door-mat before entering the house, after walking through the mud, or his wife would take a *skunner* (dislike) at him, which is found to be no *fouty* (trifling) thing."

A NEW YORK paper says: "If Franklin Kittle, who was murdered by his blind son, at Stephenton, a few days ago, really suffered from the deed, there would be ground for the Troy Times' belief that the deed was one of retributive justice, since the boy's blindness was the result of the father's cruelty and ungoverned, drunken rage. When Asa was but two weeks old, his father, while under the influence of alcohol, threw him out of a window, by which act his sight was destroyed. Hard drinking, when protracted through many years—and Kittle was killed at the age of seventy-two—brings its own punishment by rendering reformation impossible; and the best thing that can happen to a drunkard is a sudden death unaccompanied by the horrors of remorse, which makes a man a nightmare to himself. Still, the pagan idea of Nemesis has its meaning as well as its use, but, to be utterly terrible, it must confine itself to this life."

THE world is not swift to learn, but the fact is gradually coming home to us, that the qualities necessary to successful generalship are not of the highest order, intellectually. With the exception of Julius Cæsar and the great Napoleon, the Captains famous in the field have proved unhappy failures in the Cabinet, and now since we have had an opportunity to hear both sides, the suspicion gains ground that we have overrated even the military abilities of the officer who happened to be in command when the Confederacy fell through sheer exhaustion. The brain that conceived and the indomitable will that carried the great conceptions into deeds, belonged to a form now moldering in its narrow bed. Grant, Sherman and Sheridan were only the hands of Stanton. "I have no Generals," said the Great War Secretary, "but I have men, and I will crowd them in until this thing shall be smothered." And so he did. The march to Richmond was made a highway of human bones, and this famous General lost, in killed, wounded and missing, more than Lee had under him.—[Donn Piatt.

ONE of Dumas' weaknesses was his idea that he possessed an immense amount of animal magnetism. Madame Rattazzi, being desirous of an ocular demonstration, was placed in a chair, but whether it was the action of the strong coffee or the port, she could not be lulled into any magnetic sleep, by any amount of passing of hands before her face by Dumas. Mademoiselle Olympe then took her place, and, affecting to be overcome by the current, commenced telling (although perfectly in her normal condition) a number of stories reflecting on Dumas—especially about the connection between him and the Austrian Countess, La Gordosa, whom Dumas had met in the streets of Naples, starving, and had aided for an interested purpose. She also twitted him about some of the recollections at his old residence in the Rue St. Lazare. Dumas appeared vexed, but good-naturedly laughed off the attacks of the seeming somnambulist, and took good care to wake her before further mischief was done, which was not difficult, as she was wide awake the whole time. Dumas, seeing his efforts had been made fun of, threw himself back into his chair and snored apoplectically.

KENTUCKY POLITICS.

The Governorship—Hon. Thomas L. Jones—A Correspondence.

To the Hon. Thomas L. Jones:

The undersigned members of the Democratic party and citizens of the Kentontown precinct, Robertson county, Ky., having full confidence in the ability, integrity and unswerving patriotism of the Hon. Thos. L. Jones, hereby solicit him to allow his name to be used in the Democratic convention to be held in Frankfort on the 3d day of May next as a candidate for Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and for which office we pledge him our cordial support.

Signed by E. M. Taylor, Welford Duncan, W. W. Burns, Duncan Harding and 163 others.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Dec. 20, 1870.

Gentlemen: The direct and flattering call you have made upon me to become a candidate for Governor, affords me the opportunity of saying to the public what, in substance, I have said in private, to all who have approached me on that subject. I have always regarded the Chief Magistracy of the Commonwealth as an office of too grave responsibility and dignity to be electioneered for, or eagerly sought, but rather should come as the voluntary offering of one's fellow-citizens. This sentiment shall still control me; and, while I am profoundly thankful to you, my good friends of Robertson, and to the people for the several nominations made of me in the counties I have the honor to represent in Congress, and for the many partial expressions of friends in other sections of the State, and while to be Governor of Kentucky would be to me the proudest honor of life, I can only say that I have not presented my name as a candidate, but whenever it shall be the pleasure of my fellow-citizens, in general convention of the Democratic party, to award me the nomination to that distinguished office I shall not decline, but gratefully accept it.

Very truly, your friend
And obedient servant,
THOS. L. JONES.

☞ A correspondent of the St. Paul Pioneer tells a story about a woman of Stillwater, Minnesota, who was troubled to such an extent by some unknown disease that her friends despaired of her cure, in fact, she was on the verge of the grave, but all the while was longing to be carried to the seashore. At last she was taken there, but grew worse immediately. One morning, just at sunrise, she exclaimed that if she could only get into the sea she should recover. After trying in vain to dissuade her, her friends carried her to the water, but, after making a few steps into the surf, she screamed, "Oh! I shall strangle! I'm choking!" and fell into convulsions. Suddenly she clapped her hands to her mouth and cried: "Oh! here it is; it has come up. I have it in my hand. I'm well," and on looking into her hand her friends found there a soft-shell crab. Then the lady recovered. "The theory fully illustrated here," says this veracious and philosophic correspondent, "serves to show that the intense longing of one of the most diminutive of the crustacea family (*sic*) so affected and controlled the human brain as to cause, in fact compel, the restoration of the little victim of man's epicureanism to the home originally intended for it by the laws of nature." It appears that the lady had swallowed the crab while eating raw oysters!

THE SAN DOMINGO SIN.

A Merchant from Dominica Confirms Mr. Sumner's Information—Grant's Lots on the Bay of Samana—A Delicious Watering-Place.

"THREE OR FOUR MILLIONS."

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

Yesterday afternoon one of our reporters met and had an interview with a gentleman just arrived from the Dominican Republic. This gentleman is one of the merchants in San Domingo, and from his social and political position there has enjoyed special opportunities of ascertaining the feelings of the people on the annexation scheme, and observing the movements of the parties who are working the job up. As he expects to return to his business in the course of a few weeks, and does not desire to arouse the hostility of some of the men whose acts he criticised, he asked as a favor that if anything he said should be published, his name should not be used in connection with it. The reporter promised that his will in this particular should be obeyed, and the interview proceeded as follows:

DO THE PEOPLE OF SAN DOMINGO WANT TO BE ANNEXED?

In answer to this question, Mr. W—— said he was sure that seven out of every ten of the inhabitants of the island were in favor of annexation to the United States, but that they did not approve of Baez's connection with the matter. The people were totally opposed to Baez, and decided in favor of Cabral. Baez, although he was President of the Republic, was oppressive and selfish in everything he did, and had but little personal influence except that which the power of his position gave him, while Cabral, on the other hand, was generous and patriotic, and had the sympathy of all classes. Cabral was as much in favor of annexation as Baez was, but he favored an entirely different plan from that proposed by Baez; he wanted the island annexed on a basis that would be just to the United States, our Government assuming the debt of the Republic, but paying nothing to parties for working up the job. Mr. W. said he considered this "the biggest job that had been put up on the United States for some time," and, so far as he had been able to learn, the business men of San Domingo were of the same opinion. It was almost the universal belief among the merchants of San Domingo that it was a scheme for putting money into the pockets of Baez, his brother Buenaventura, Babcock, Fabens, Cazneau, Spofford Bros. & Co., of New York, and even Grant himself. It was believed that the debt of the Republic would be assumed by the United States, and that three or four million dollars would be paid for getting the job through, which would be divided among these parties. There was no doubt in his (Mr. W.'s) mind that this was the plan agreed upon.

THOSE SAMANA LOTS.

Reporter—How about those lots on the bay of Samana, Mr. W.?

Mr. W.—They are all there, sir, staked off with the utmost precision. The bay was purchased by the United States Government some time ago, you know—I don't know for how much money—simply to please a very few people there. Fabens is the big man at Samana. He is a second-class merchant, buying cocoanuts, bananas, &c., and shipping them to New York and Boston; but he's a big man now, I tell you. The ground staked off is of very little account, nothing but cocoanut trees being upon it, but it is staked off for some reason or other, as sure as you're born.

Reporter—How is it marked, Mr. W., with boards, pasteboard or leather?

Mr. W.—The different lots are marked with boards.

Reporter—What names are upon the boards?

Mr. W.—The names of Grant, Babcock, Fabens, Cazneau, Baez, and several other persons. I saw them myself. I asked Captain ——, of the steamer ——, what it all meant, but he said: "W., don't ask me; I'm here to run this vessel, and I'm not supposed to know anything about matters off shipboard."

Reporter—Who put up these boards?

Mr. W.—Old Fabens, I suppose.

Reporter—Has the bay any of the advantages of Long Branch as a watering place that Grant could be induced to spend his vacations on his Samana lot instead of at our more fashionable places of summer resort?

Mr. W.—Well, I can't say that it would do for a watering place very well, but it is a beautiful piece of water, finer than the Bay of Naples, and I pronounce Samana Bay its superior. Samana Bay is undoubtedly the finest harbor in the world.

VOTING IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Reporter—So you think, Mr. W., that most of the people of the Republic are in favor of annexation?

Mr. W.—Yes, sir; if a fair vote were taken, I am sure that seven-tenths of the population would declare in favor of the proposition. No fair vote ever has been taken, however. I was there when the last vote was taken, and know that certain districts that voted for annexation were not counted at all. The election was a perfect farce. Baez's object, I suppose, was to make the United States believe that it was a close thing in the Republic, so as to get a big price for throwing his influence in favor of the proposition. Sumner is right when he calls Baez and his fellow-schemers political jockeys, for that is just what they are. Sumner, although I am opposed to him in politics, has got this thing down to a mighty fine point, I tell you. All that Baez wants is to get his share of the money to be paid for the job, and then he'll suddenly leave for Spain.

BABCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.

I was there when Babcock came down. He was very polite and affable, but "business" all the time. He acted in everything with as much authority as if he had been the President himself. Two United States steamers have been laying off San Domingo for a year past, and whenever Baez or any of his party wanted to go down the coast for any purpose, he and his black crew got aboard one of these vessels and went down to attend to their business, at an expense of eight or nine hundred dollars a day to the United States. Babcock carried this sort of thing on extensively. I know that these steamers were used by Baez as often as he wished, and, mind you, not only for excursions, but to dictate terms to the Haytian Government. Sumner states the truth about this matter. I know that an American Commodore, commanding one of these ships, had threatened the Government of Hayti if they dared to interfere in any way with the Dominican Government. I was there at the time, and know the Haytians shook in their boots.

THE BAEZ FAMILY.

This man Baez is not half the man he is cracked up to be. He has no personal means whatever, and could not raise five thousand dollars to save his life. His brother Buenaventura is the one who first started this annexation scheme, and he did it to get enough money to get away to Spain, or France, he did not care which. I have been to cock-fights with him many a time. We were at a chicken dispute when the news came of the rejection of the annexation treaty by Congress. He said to me, "Oh, well, it may not be done now, but it will be."

I said, "Well, Buenaventura, when it does come, I suppose you will be good enough to make me Chief of Police."

"I won't promise you the office of Chief," he replied, "but you may count on being a policeman."

Baez himself, the Presidetn of the Republic, doesn't care a d—n about the good of the country. His sympathies are not with the people at all. One of his first officers told me not long ago that, while he was, of course, bound to Baez and his policy of annexation, he would much rather see Cabral at the head of the Government, for, while Cabral was fighting for the independence of the island, Baez was fighting in the Spanish army in the position of Marshal.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PLEDGE.

Sumner is in error somewhat about the manner in which Babcock pledged the influence of the President in securing the adoption of the treaty. There was a man named Sullivan down there attempting to fix the thing up with the San Domingo big guns, but some how or other Sullivan and Fabens fell out about the way Babcock was carrying on, and Babcock, not being willing to let Sullivan into the ring, took the matter into his own hands and wiped Sullivan out altogether. Then it was that Babcock and Buenaventura Baez fixed the thing up, Babcock pledging President Grant "privately to use all his influence in order that the idea of annexing the Dominican Republic to the United States may acquire such a degree of popularity among members of Congress as will be necessary for its accomplishment."

It was generally understood among the merchants of San Domingo at the time, that this agreement had been made, and this pledge given.

DOMINICAN FREEDOM.

Baez's rule of the Republic is very despotic. He is as cruel and tyrannical as any King or Emperor that ever lived. If anybody openly expresses himself of any other plan of annexation than that proposed by himself, he claps him into jail or banishes him. Many of the merchants of San Domingo have been dealt with in this way. They have declared themselves against imposition on the United States Government, and to-day their stores are closed up or managed by their sons and daughters, who are compelled to exercise the most rigid economy in their homes, while their parents are banished or in jail.

Reporter—If Cabral is such an enthusiastic patriot, and the people think so much of him, why does he not overthrow the present Government, and give the people greater freedom?

Mr. W.—He would, mighty quick, but that he and his adherents fear the interference of the United States Government. Those vessels lying off San Domingo are ugly looking customers, and the belief is general among the people that the United States will support and aid the present Government under all circumstances.

CABRAL.

Senator Morton, by the way, is very much mistaken about the standing of Cabral, and the number of the men under him. Mr. Morton said, in his speech the other day, that Cabral was the leader of a banditti less than four hundred strong. That is a mistake. Cabral is represented to me as an honest, intelligent, straightforward man, and a lover of his country. And I know that he has more men under him than Mr. Morton states. I was only fifteen miles from Azua when Cabral made his raid upon that place, in September a year ago. When I had finished my business I went down to Azua, and found Cabral there with nine hundred and eighty men. The people flocked to him in hundreds from every quarter, and he could have cleaned the town out with all ease if he had tried; but he only went down there to test the feelings of the people, and when he saw they were for him almost to a man he had no cause to go any further. He staid at Azua from fifteen to twenty days, so he was not "immediately driven back," as Mr. Morton says. My belief is that Senator Morton got most of his information about the Dominican republic and this annexation business from Spofford Brothers & Co., the New York ship owners, who are as deeply interested in this job as Baez, Babcock, Grant or anybody else.

There is no doubt in my mind, nor in the minds of any of my mercantile friends in San Domingo, that Cabral means to do what is right in this matter. He wants the Republic annexed, but he does not want the United States to be gouged out of three or four millions of dollars to be divided among the party that has charge of the job. Neither is there any doubt that the great majority of the people are with him. They want the island annexed on a proper and just basis, their public debt assumed by the United States Government, and Baez turned out of office.

This is exactly the way I feel about the matter, and if this is done, I am confident that the annexation of the Republic to the United States will give universal satisfaction to the people of the Republic, omitting, of course, Baez and his party.

☞ A sophomore at the Polytechnic Institute, Bath, Me., while attempting to haze a Freshman, was overpowered, and the victorious Freshman took lessons in the tonsorial art upon his head, shaving it smoothly, with the exception of a small tuft of hair upon the top. The Sophomore's personal appearance was not materially improved, as he presented an aspect that reminded one of a Sioux Indian.

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.
Four trains daily.

Leave.		Arrive.
3:10 A. M.	Cincinnati Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	11:20 P. M.
8:30 A. M.	Cin. Fast Line. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:15 P. M.
3:55 P. M.	Cincinnati Exp. (Daily.)	12:30 P. M.
11:20 P. M.	Cin. Night Exp. (Daily except Saturday.)	5:25 A. M.
5:55 A. M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:40 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	10:55 A. M.
4:55 P. M.	Lagrange Accom. (Daily except Sunday.)	8:05 A. M.

Round trip tickets to Covington and Cincinnati at reduced rates.

SHELBY RAILROAD VIA SHORT-LINE.

Leave.	Sundays excepted.	Arrive.
3:55 P. M.	Express (Daily)	11:00 A. M.
8:30 A. M.	Mixed Train (Daily)	6:40 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

9:00 A. M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail, (Daily except Sunday.)	10:50 P. M.
6:45 P. M.	No. 3 Memphis & N. O. Exp. (Daily.)	8:00 A. M.
12:30 A. M.	..No. 5 Nashville Expr.... (Daily.)	1:40 P. M.
8:25 A. M.	..No. 15 Livingston Exp.... (Daily except Sunday.)	3:10 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	..No. 17 Bardstown Ac.... (Daily except Sundays.)	8:35 A. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.
Will arrive and depart from Bridge Depot as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
8:35 A. M.	..No. 13, New York Exp.... (Daily except Sunday.)	8:15 A. M.
2:20 P. M.	..No. 5, Express..... (Daily.)	1:40 P. M.
11:20 P. M.	..No. 7, Night Express.... (Daily except Saturday.)	11:55 P. M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis	1:40 P. M.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.
Trains leave and arrive at Louisville as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
8:15 A. M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis, (Daily except Sunday.)	6:30 A. M.
3:15 P. M.	Cincinnati (Daily except Sunday.)	1:30 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	St. Louis (Daily)	8:45 P. M.
1:00 P. M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis, (Daily except Sunday)	10:45 P. M.

Sunday train 5:00 p. m. through to St. Louis and Cincinnati.

A special train for St. Louis leaves at 5:00 p. m. daily, and a special train for Cincinnati at 3:15 p. m. daily, except on Sundays, when it runs on the time of the St. Louis special.

Trains leave depot in Jeffersonville 30 minutes later, and arrive 30 minutes earlier.

CINCINNATI U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE
Morning Mail Boat	2:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Evening Express	5:00 A. M.	4:00 P. M.
On Sunday		3:00 P. M.

GENERAL TICKET OFFICE,
CORNER OF FOURTH AND MAIN.
TICKETS TO THE
EAST, WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH
my dtf

The change of gauge on the track of the Great Western Railway of Canada, between Hamilton and Toronto, has been completed.

It is expected that the Frederick and Pennsylvania Line railroad will be completed as far as Taneytown by the first of February.

Mr. Samuel L. Campbell has been appointed Paymaster and Purchasing Agent of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company. Mr. Campbell's address will be Cincinnati, Ohio.

The New York Central railroad has now a double track from Albany to Buffalo. The only gap that existed for a long time was at Churchville, and it has just been filled.

The new Pullman palace drawing-room sleeping-coach "City of Nashville" went down on its maiden trip attached to the 12:30 train over the Louisville and Nashville railway last night.

A record of the killed and wounded on the railroads of the United States during the year ending October 31, 1870, has been published. The total number of killed was 168, and the wounded 484.

The sale of the Gettysburg (Pa.) railroad, with all its appurtenances and franchises, to Mr. Jas. M. Townsend, of New Haven, Conn., for the sum of $181,000, has been confirmed by the Supreme Court.

The trip from Cairo to St. Louis was made the other day in four hours and fifteen minutes, over the Illinois Central and Belleville and Southern Illinois railroads, it being the quickest trip ever made.

A bit of a collision occurred on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad on Friday afternoon, near the Wea bridge, not far from Lafayette. The engines of a passenger and construction train ran together, but did no very serious damage, other than the wreck of machinery.

The cold weather has suspended operations, in a great measure, upon the work of grading the Louisville, New Albany and St. Louis Air-line railway below New Albany. The train between Princeton and Mt. Carmel, under the charge of Conductor Raines, will commence operations this week.

The Lexington Statesman of the 27th says: "The promise of the Big Sandy railroad is now good. A contract has been made, signed and sealed, whereby a company of competent and responsible men undertake to build the road from this city to Grayson. The work is to commence on the first of March, and is to be prosecuted with such vigor as will complete it from this city to Mt. Sterling by the middle of autumn. This news is so good that it was with great reluctance that we gave it credit, but we see no reason to doubt that it is a real contract with responsible men, who know what they have bargained to do, and will fulfill."

Charles F. Low, Esq., Secretary of the Marietta and Cincinnati railroad has furnished the following statement of the approximate earnings of the road for the third week in December:

	1870.	1869.
Passengers	$ 6,915	6,630
Freight	25,096	16,272
Mail, express and telegraph	1,500	1,300
Total	$33,511	$24,202
Total this month to date	$97,239	$74,247
Total for the fiscal year, commencing 1st of Jan	$1,374,732	$1,255,440

River News

The weather has moderated considerably since last report. At 12 m. yesterday the mercury stood at 31, and at 6 p. m. 35. At that hour snow had commenced to fall gently, with good prospect for a continuance through the night. The ice was running heavily all day, and will continue to do so until it turns much warmer or a big rain sets in. Those who ought to be the best posted are of the opinion that it will be at least a week or ten days before the river becomes disgorged so that steamboats can run. There have been no further casualties at this port either to steamboats or barges, but fears are entertained that when the thaw sets in there will be considerable loss in the way of coal barges that are now lying at Pumpkin-patch, just above Jeffersonville. The barges and boats that are at the city wharf and in the mouth of the canal are considered out of danger. The river has commenced to rise again, and had risen two inches in the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m. yesterday. This is the second Pittsburg rise reported some seven or eight days ago. As the river is gorged with ice, it will likely rise but little more. Special telegrams to the COURIER-JOURNAL report the condition of the weather and the Ohio and Mississippi and their tributaries at various points.

No arrivals or departures. The ferryboats are making regular trips between this city and Jeffersonville.

H. H. Walker, clerk of the steamer Mary Houston, telegraphed to Capt. B. C. Levi, from Cairo, yesterday, informing him that the above steamer had laid up on account of ice, and that all perishable freight had been shipped through by express.

Samuel Robbins, aged forty-one years, well known to Allegheny river boatmen, died at Sharon, Pennsylvania, last Monday, of consumption. The remains were interred at Harmarville. During the last few days of his life he spoke of all his river friends, saying, "Oh, how I would like to see and talk with them once more."

Capt. W. F. Fuller, commander of the C. T. Dumont, on last Sunday night was crushed in between a boat and hay barge at Carrollton, Ky. His injuries are reported severe, and his recovery doubtful. We hear that he had one arm and one leg broken, and, after being crushed between the boats, fell into the river, and was rescued from drowning by one of the Dumont's deckhands.

Notice is given to all parties interested in the navigation of the Ohio river that, in the construction of the bridge over the Ohio river, which the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company is building at Benwood, under authority of an act of Congress, it is necessary temporarily to obstruct the channel by false works. Hereafter all spans, except the main channel span, will be closed. This span is near the middle of the river, and is 325 feet between masonry at low water line.

The St. Louis Republican of Monday says: "We refrain from giving the stage of the water for the ice—that it is so much affected by the ice gorging that it may raise a foot or two in as many hours, or it may decline. There were of course no boats arriving or departing, as this reporter walked over the Mississippi river to East St. Louis and returned yesterday afternoon at the foot of Carr street. People were also crossing to the Pittsburg coal-dyke at the lower part of the city. Many hundreds of men and some ladies were passing over the ice at the Carr-street crossing. The ice gorged at the piers before it stopped running below, and as a consequence there is a clear sheet of water entirely free from ice extending across the river and from the bridge piers, three hundred yards in width, to the stationary ice below. In this clear sheet of water, the Wiggins ferry packet, Christy, was making her regular trips. The ferryboats Springfield and Edward C. Wiggins were endeavoring to make their way up, the first from the Merchants' Southern-line wharfboat, and the latter from the wharfboat of the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company. They had not succeeded, however, when we left the wharf at sundown, in extricating themselves from their unpleasant situation in the stationary ice. The ferryboats which stopped on Saturday night are still lying at the wharf in the ice, with the exception named above. It is probable that efforts were continued through the night to run across in the open space already described. There is plenty of water room on the other side of the river for boats to turn in, but there is difficulty in getting in and out on this side of the stream. The present landing on this side is against the Star-line wharfboat, foot of Locust street."

The New York Herald, commenting on boat building in that city, says: "Unlike many of the large machine shops which by prostration of the business that only made their owners' fortunes and caused their murky laboratories to be hives of industry, that are now stilled and their machinery going to ruin, the Continental works of Greenpoint, owned by Mr. T. F. Rowland, present a pleasant contrast. For a long time past they have been very busy, and have had employed many competent engineers and journeymen machinists of skill and experience. The number has been recently augmented, owing to the consummation of the contract for the building of the two iron ferryboats for the Union Ferry Company, designed to be put on the Fulton Ferry, and now the works are employing over five hundred artisans—a very fair exhibit, indeed, these dull days. Of course there is not observable that bubbling, ceaseless activity surrounding the different shops of these works as during the late war, when monitors and iron-clads were turned out with such rapidity that the mechanical and naval worlds were astonished, but there is a gratifying evidence of what industry and talent will accomplish. The boats for the Union Ferry Company will be sister vessels in every respect, even to the minutest detail. They have been contracted for with the object that they shall be safe against collisions, floating fields of ice, or any other accident which is liable to befall the boats of the company running on the Fulton ferry, and it is fully believed that their construction will be such that this result will be realized. These boats will be 150 feet in length, 33 feet breadth of beam, and 12 feet 4 inches depth of hold. They will be divided into three athwartship, watertight bulkheads, the iron of which will be three-eighths of an inch in thickness. The boats will also contain two fore and aft watertight bulkheads, running the whole length of the vessel, and these are to be so constructed that no injury can be sustained by the engine or boilers, whatever the circumstances, and will be perfectly tight about the doors, the latter result being a mechanical achievement due to the inventive genius of Mr. Rowland, and for which he has already received great credit. The keels will be molded 10 inches, sided 10 inches and five-eighths of an inch in thickness. The frames will be 24 inches apart at centers, and of angle iron 4 inches by 3½ inches. The floors will rest on every frame, and be 15 inches deep. The engine and boiler keelsons will be of iron, of box girder form, running the whole length of the vessel. Heads of frames will be tied together by shelf plates 7-16ths of an inch in thickness by 24 inches wide. There will be three breasthooks at each end of the vessel, running back 12 feet, and the sternposts will be of forged iron 3½ by 5½ inches. The machinery for these boats is in process of construction at the Quintard Iron Works, and has before been alluded to in this column. The engines will be of the inclined description, having cylinders 40 inches in diameter by 10 feet stroke of piston. The boilers will be of the cylindrical-drop return-flue character. Mr. Rowland has agreed to have the hulls finished in three months, and in every respect these boats, it is believed, will prove to be models after which many others will be constructed. The Continental Works are so busily engaged in turning out the heavy iron work for the domes of the Union depot, now going up at the corner of Forty-fifth street and Fourth avenue, and work of an extensive character for several gas works throughout the country, among which are a telescope holder, 80 feet in diameter and 41 feet high, for the Springfield (Mass.) gas-works; a similar holder, 80 by 21 feet, for the New Britain (Conn.) works; and they have recently finished holders, 110 by 64 feet and 163 by 70 feet respectively, for the Brooklyn and New York works."

☞ For River Telegrams, see 1st or 4th page.

Monetary and Commercial

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL,
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, 1870.

This has been a pretty busy day with the banks, but it was not abundance of money that caused it; but the holidays had allowed three days' mail to accumulate, which gave a great air of activity to-day. But we still hear the complaint of a tight money market. The banks accommodate to a small extent at 10 to 12 per cent., but their means are limited at present.

EXCHANGE—New York exchange is firmer; the banks buy at one-eighth discount and sell at par. Checks on New Orleans range from ¼ discount to one-eighth premium.

GOLD—The tone of the gold market is firmer; it opened at 110⅛ in New York, and closed at 110⅞, after a fair day's transactions.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, 150 West Main street, quote as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	110	110⅞
Silver halves and quarters	105½	
Silver dimes	103½	

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Show no life, and the prices have experienced little change.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co. quote:

Coupons, '81	112¾@113½
" '62	106¾@107¾
" '64	106 @107
" '65	106 @107
" new '65	108¾@109¾
" '67	109 @110
" '68	109¾@110
10-40s	106¾@106¾
Currency 6s	108¾@109½

The following table shows the course of Government bonds for the past three days:

	Fri.	Sat.	Tues.	Adv.	De.
Coupons, '81	113	113	113¼	¼	
" '62	107¾	107¾	107¾		
" '64	106¾	107	107		
" '65	106½	107	107		
" '65 (new)	109½	109¼	109¼		
" '67	109¾	110	110		
Coupons '68	110¾	109½	109¾		
10-40 coupons	106¾	106¾	106¾		
Cy 6s	108¾	110	110½	¾	

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—There is a lull just now in the market for local securities, there being few buyers and not many persons who are willing to sell until after dividend day. Lexington and Frankfort preferred stock is most in demand, but there were a few transactions in Louisville and Nashville railroad stock, and city bonds are in some demand.

COTTON—THE SUPPLY, PRICES, AND DEMAND.—Extreme estimates with regard to the cotton crop are being confirmed by the receipts at the various ports, and to the general opinion that the crop is largely in excess of last year, the Agricultural Bureau at Washington is adding the weight of its testimony. The estimates of the Bureau include the number of acres under cultivation in each State, the product in commercial bales, and the per centage of increase over the previous crops and yield per acre. These estimates summarized are as follows:

STATISTICS OF COTTON PRODUCTION.

	Acres.	No. of bales.	Percentage as compared with 1869.	Yield per acre.
North Carolina	451,714	170,000	118	175
South Carolina	601,764	220,000	124	170
Georgia	1,330,991	495,000	123	173
Florida	140,909	[illegible]	126	165
Alabama	1,487,272	510,000	112	165
Mississippi	1,644,512	725,000	110	205
Louisiana	920,700	465,000	115	256
Texas	900,937	465,000	132	240
Arkansas	711,734	375,000	124	245
Tennessee	26,184	216,000	114	198
Other States	218,828	80,000	...	170
Totals	8,283,436	3,800,000		

The New York Economist, in commenting upon these figures, says:

"The reduction in the price of cotton is a considerable drawback to the advantages of an increased supply. Cotton is now worth about $80 per bale against $120 at this period last year. The cotton receipts for the current year are a quarter of a million bales larger than during the same period last year, but owing to the reduction of about 9 cents per lb. the South will realize $30,000,000 less than on last year's shipments to the same date. This must make an immense difference to the South, as the present rates will scarcely more than cover the cost of production under the present prices of commodities and labor. Southern factors who made advances on the crop must be out of pocket, and the planters will be forced to limit their purchases to bare necessaries.

This condition of affairs must necessarily restrict Southern trade considerably. But it will not be without some compensating advantages, some of which are already apparent. In the first place the low price of cotton will restore and confirm, beyond peradventure, the Southern supremacy in the production of the staple. The high prices operated as a bounty on the cultivation of the staple in foreign countries. The reduction will take away this advantage. The production of cotton in India and other countries already shows a considerable reduction. The supply must continue to decrease to the advantage of the Southern States, which can grow cotton cheaper and better than any country in the world.

The low price of the staple is also operating to increase consumption. Notwithstanding the war, the consumption in Europe from September 1, 1869, to December 1, 1870, is 60,324 bales more than during the corresponding period in the preceding year. The increase of consumption now averages 5,000 bales a week. The fact is cotton is regarded as cheap, and is beginning to be used in the manufacture of coarse goods, which has been partially if not entirely suspended since the advance which took place at the commencement of our civil war. As new mills start into operation both in this and foreign countries the demand for consumption must be permanently increased, with a corresponding effect on the price of the raw material. The freedom with which the crop is now being pushed forward to market constitutes a highly favorable element. When the war terminates Germany and France will require large supplies of the staple, and the low prices will stimulate the resumption of manufactures on a scale that would not be thought of under the prices of a year ago.

* * * * *

From these statements it will be seen that the reduced prices of cotton in the South are attended by some redeeming features that may result in restoring and conferring the supremacy of American cotton in the markets of the world. The trouble is that the transition to low prices should involve so many hardships to producers. But these will be only temporary. The rates of wages and the prices of commodities must conform to the selling prices of cotton. With middling uplands at Liverpool, December 31, selling at 9d sterling, it is plainly impossible for planters to pay the same rates for wages and commodities as they did when it was selling at 12½d sterling last year. Perhaps the most important drawback is the probability that the low price may operate to reduce the acreage planted this year; but it is to be hoped that this contingency may not occur. Cotton has probably touched its lowest, at least for some time to come. A return to the prices of a year ago is not to be looked for. But cotton is almost certain to be always the most profitable crop raised in the South. The restoration of peace in Europe cannot be far off, and then consumption will be largely increased with a corresponding improvement in the profits of producers.

COFFEE.—Messrs. Wm. Scott & Sons, of New York, give the following statistics of Rio coffee in their monthly circular of the 23d inst.:

Stock Rio and Santos, Nov. 23, 1870—

New York	bags 51,621	
Baltimore	15,677	
Savannah	1,000	
Mobile	4,392	
New Orleans	12,380	
Galveston	6,350	
		91,420

Received since—

New York	bags 50,014	
Baltimore	44,765	
New Orleans	15,000	
Mobile	4,000	
		113,779
		205,249

Sales since Nov. 23, 1870—

New York	bags 74,165	
Baltimore	49,752	
Savannah	2,707	
Mobile	1,000	
Galveston	4,400	
New Orleans	27,380	
		159,404

Stock Rio and Santos, Dec. 28, 1870—

New York	27,470	
Baltimore	8,690	
Mobile	5,685	
Galveston	4,000	
		45,845

Afloat and loading for the United States, as per advices to Nov. 24th ... 195,000
Of which 38,241 sold to arrive.
The market closes firm.

COTTON SEED, OIL, ETC.—A GREAT SOURCE OF WEALTH TO THE SOUTH.—Experimental shipments of cotton seed and oil cake have been made from New Orleans to Europe, and others, it is believed, will follow. In commenting upon this source of Southern wealth, the New Orleans Picayune says:

The South, with a crop of 3,000,000 bales of cotton, produces some 2,250,000 tons cotton seed. These seed, which were all wasted before the war, are equally valuable with the staple itself, and one of the indications of the progress of the South since the war is the rapid manner in which this valuable product has been utilized and made a source of no inconsiderable wealth.

Cotton Seed Oil factories have multiplied until the business has assumed large proportions, over $10,000,000 capital being invested in it. This year most of the establishments in New York have broken up and removed to the Mississippi Valley, where supplies of seed can be easily obtained. Ready sale is found for the oil cake in the North and in Europe, it being equal to corn for feeding stock. It commands nearly as much per pound as corn. The oil is one of the most valuable vegetable oils known, though its merits, as yet, are not sufficiently recognized. New York is the principal market for the sale of this oil at present, the crude bringing there from 35 to 40 cents per gallon.

As the largest establishments for the manufacture of cotton seed oil and cake are now located on the Mississippi, it is to be hoped that a market for these commodities will be established in this city, so that manufacturers may readily dispose of their products.

Some idea of the ultimate value of this branch of industry may be formed from the following facts: The total product of cotton seed in the South at present is 2,250,000 tons, of which nearly one-third is produced in the valley of the Mississippi. The market price for seed in this city is now $12 to $13 per ton, so that the total product of seed is worth some $29,000,000.

From this seed can be manufactured 1,000,000 tons of oil cake, worth $25,000,000 in this market; and 68,000,000 gallons of oil, having a value of $27,000,000. The ashes of the hulls are worth as fertilizer $3,000,000. We therefore have a waste product which can be sold for $55,000,000, an amount equal to more than one-fourth the value of the incoming crop of cotton.

BEET-ROOT SUGAR.—Messrs. Arnold, Baruchson & Co., of Liverpool, in their circular of the 5th inst., say:

During the whole of November the beet districts in the North of France have been greatly disturbed, and at one time considerable fear was entertained that all communication between the interior and shipping ports would be cut off, which caused a great irregularity in the forwarding, as enormous quantities of sugar were waiting at the various intermediate railway stations. The manufacturing, nevertheless, has been going on as satisfactorily as could be expected under present circumstances; and, although we are at present without official information about the actual figures as to what has been already manufactured, we have reason to believe that the production will exceed that of the previous year. We have also no reliable statement about the quantity exported to Great Britain, but, as far as we can ascertain, the total amount will probably reach 25,000 tons, from the first of October to the first of December, and considerable quantities have also been shipped to Belgium and Holland.

The French markets have continued very firm, manufacturers and holders being fully aware that by an eventual peace the French refiners will at once be compelled to supply their requirements with beet sugar, as the stocks of cane are quite nominal, whilst floating cargoes which were destined for France were, on arrival at port of call, sent to Great Britain and Holland. It is true the impoverished state of the country must naturally affect the consumption, but this cannot possibly check a sudden rise when peace first is restored.

A new feature has presented itself on the London market, extensive sales of refined sugar having been made for export, which, we have ascertained, were for German account, and destined for the invaded French provinces.

In the Zollverein the high prices still prevent exportation, the local refiners being eager buyers, who have now to provide not only for the provinces referred to above, but also Switzerland, which was formerly supplied by French refiners.

Few sales of Austrian sugar have lately been made, through advance in price and the fall in the exchange, and also on account of the interruption and difficulties in the traffic to the shipping ports.

Considering the position of sugar, particularly as regards the English markets, we can come to no other conclusion, that, whilst a decline is very improbable, there are several reasons to anticipate a steady rise, and in the advent of peace a rapid advance.

The stocks in Great Britain are not much in excess of last year's, and some weeks have still to elapse before there will be any arrivals of new cane sugar, so that in the meantime the British refiners have mainly to depend for good sugar on ample supplies of beet, which, it must not be overlooked, may be suddenly reduced or cut off altogether.

We quote the 88 degree 56 francs, or 23s 9d to 24s f. o. b.; Crystals 28s@28s 6d per cwt. f. o. b.; and Austrian, 93 polarisation, 23s 1½@23s 3d f. o. b.

It will be some time before the usual statistics can be given, in consequence of the disorganization now prevailing all through France.

BEET SUGAR IN CALIFORNIA.—The San Francisco Bulletin of the 14th inst. says:

California granulated beet sugar, manufactured at the Alvarado establishment—successfully inaugurated a few weeks since—was introduced into commercial circles yesterday. The product is now fairly before the people, and they are called upon to judge of its merits. Gentlemen whose integrity and practical experience entitle them to respect and give weight to their opinions in business matters, claim that the beet sugar has a commercial value nearly equal to that of the cane sugar of a similar standard. In general appearance, color and taste, the sugar of the cane and beet so closely resemble each other that the novice cannot detect the difference between them. Considering the difficulties, the factory has achieved a remarkable success thus far. Its capacity for crushing 50 tons of beets per week; 15 tons of beets were crushed in the factory the first week's run; in another week, 18 tons; and at the present 35 tons are managed. It is estimated that 200 barrels of sugar per week will be turned out, until the beet supply is exhausted.

Since writing the above, we learn that 250 barrels of the beet sugar were sold yesterday, at the rate of 13½c per lb.

BREADSTUFFS.—The markets generally indicate greater firmness, and the tendency is to more remunerative prices, though the probabilities do not favor any extraordinary advance. The New York Shipping List, in commenting upon the trade in breadstuffs, says:

There has been a steady good export trade, though the aggregate shipments are a little below those of last year, being from the United States to Europe since September 1st, in round numbers, 10,000,000 bushels wheat and 486,000 barrels of flour, against 11,500,000 bushels wheat and 415,000 barrels flour same time last year. The indications are that we shall have a steady, moderate outward trade during the winter months. The course of prices later in the season will be apt to hinge largely upon the results of the European war and the prospects of the harvest of 1871. The waste and destruction which invariably accompany military operations in an enemy's country have completely desolated North and Northeastern France. Not only has the food of the people been consumed, but the land is lying idle. These are the most productive regions of the country, the production of grain in Southern France being comparatively small. The wants and resources of Germany are not definitely known, but as the crops were light last season, and as agricultural industry must have been somewhat interrupted by war, it is fair to presume that her prospective wants will be considerable. Still, with abundant supplies in Russia, the United States and other countries, neither the requirements of France nor of Germany are likely to be sufficient to materially alter the complexion of the markets for several months to come, or until some idea can be formed of the next harvest. Meanwhile, in expectation of a large demand, sooner or later, to supply French and German deficiencies, it is altogether probable that a large breadth of land will be seeded to wheat. The California and Oregon farmers, acting upon the hypothesis of better prices, have seeded a larger breadth of land to wheat than usual during the present season, and it is fair to presume our Western farmers will increase the area of wheat culture, irrespective of the low prices of the last two seasons. The growth of the American breadstuffs production could not have gone on upon the vast scale that it has if it depended solely upon the foreign markets, since the latter have alternative sources of supply, and may often make our crops unprofitable, while the home market here is an increasing and generally a reliable one. Our production per acre has fallen off seriously in many sections, and evinces either a deterioration of the soil or sad neglect on the part of the cultivators. Since attention was called to this, some years ago, some progress has been made in remedying the evil by a liberal use of fertilizers and by a rotation of crops.

DUTIES ON GOODS IN BOND.—The Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to a letter of inquiry in reference to the decision of the Department requiring the collection of ten per cent. additional duty on goods which shall have remained in bonded warehouse after the expiration of one year from date of importation, adheres to his original opinion. He says: "In case of goods remaining in warehouse January 1st, on which the duties have been paid, with 10 per cent. additional for having remained in bond beyond one year from the date of importation, the duties to be refunded are the difference between the regular duties paid and those accruing under the new tariff, and also the difference between 10 per cent. of the duties paid and 10 per cent. of the duties under the new act, and not the entire 10 per cent." The merchants claim that goods in warehouse, January 1st, are placed on the same footing, by the terms of the law, as though they had been imported at that date. It is understood, the disputed 'impost will be paid under protest.'—[New York Shipping List.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

for the last twenty-four hours by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, Ohio and Mississippi and New Albany rail roads, and by the river. Furnished by the Board of Trade:

Articles.	Imports.	Exports
Apples, green, bbls	4	
Bacon, tcs		20
Bacon, casks	15	79
Butter, pkgs		5
Barley, sacks	539	
Bagging, pcs	234	
Cotton, bales	2425	2544
Coffee, bags	171	1669
Cheese, pks	565	365
Candles, bxs		401
Cement, bbls		246
Corn, sacks	100	
Cattle, head	...	...
Dried fruit, pkgs	390	
Eggs, bbls & bxs	19	
Flour, bbls	120	696
Feathers, sks	40	43
Hides, pcs	143	100
Hogs, head	2630	
Hay, bales		91
Horses, head	25	4
Iron, pig, tons	10	79
Lard, tcs		224
Lard, kegs	50	194
Mules, head	60	
Molasses, bbls		111
Mackerel, pkgs		38
Nails, kegs	17	149
Oats, sacks		150
Pork, bbls		...
Oil, bbls	264	612
Rye, sacks	70	
[illegible]		72
[illegible], bxs & bbls	10	76
Seeds, bgs	130	71
Tobacco, hhds	54	95
Tobacco, boxes	39	177
Whisky, bbls	80	415
Wheat, sks	303	
Wool, sacks	7	4

The Markets.

ALCOHOL—Prices rule steady, with a light demand. We quote at $1 85@1 90 in bbl lots.

APPLES—Receipts are light, but the market is well supplied, and a fair local demand is reported. Prices rule firm, and prime to choice qualities command $4@7 per bbl, common to fair qualities $3@3 50 per bbl.

BROOMS—Prices rule steady, and common to strictly prime qualities command $2@4 per doz.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is in good supply. We quote at $6 25@6 50 per bbl, and at 4@4½c per lb in sacks.

BAGGING—A fair demand for the season is reported, and dealers, though stocks are reduced, are in a position to meet the wants of the trade. Prices for hemp and flax bagging range from 25½c to 27c per lb, as to quality. We note sales of 100 pieces flax bagging at 25½c.

BATTING—Is steady and in fair demand. We quote extra at 25c; No. 1 at 22c, and No. 2 at 20c per lb.

BEESWAX—Receipts find ready sale, and prices are steady at 27@28c on arrival.

BAGS—The demand for grain bags is light, but dealers have not revised quotations, and sales are made of 2-bushel seamless cotton bags at 38@40c, 2½-bushel at 45@48c, and 3-bushel at 53@55c. Burlaps are quoted at 17@22c for 2 and 4 bushel bags, and gunnies are quiet at 20½@22c for bales and 23@24c for resewed.

BROOM CORN—Stocks are ample, and prices about the same as have ruled for some time past, ranging from from $80 to $100 per ton as to quality.

BUTTER—There has been a fair demand for country butter, and receipts have been fully up to the wants of the market, and sales of common to prime qualities have been made at 18 to 25 per lb in lots on arrival. Some choice lots in good packages have sold within a few days at 27@28c per lb. Western Reserve butter is in fair supply and steady. We quote at 32@35c. We note sale 1,000 lbs country at 18@20c.

BEANS—The market is quiet and we quote common white at $2@2 25 per bushel, and prime navy at $2 40@2 50 per bushel.

BARK—Is in fair demand, and tanners are paying from $60@100 per car load for chestnut oak, as to quality.

CEMENT—Is unchanged, and sales are made by manufacturers and dealers at $1 75@2 per bbl.

COAL—The cold weather has made the market very active but prices have not advanced, and dealers are supplying their customers with Pittsburg coal at 17c per bushel, or $4 25 per load.

COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAIN, AND CANDLEWICK—The market rules quiet, with a moderate demand, and prices are unchanged. We quote the range in round and jobbing lots for the various brands at 15@16½c for No. 500; 13@14½c for No. 600, and 11@12½c for No. 700. Pound yarns are held at 32@33c, and candlewick and carpet chain at 32@33c per lb.

CANDLES—Prices are unchanged, and stocks are ample, with a fair demand. We quote full-weight star candies at 17@17½c; 12-oz at 12½@13½c, and 11-oz at 11½@12½c; tallow candles at 11½@12½c.

CHEESE—Prices rule steady, with ample stocks. We note sales 100 boxes Ohio factory at quotations. We quote Ohio factory at 15½@16½c; Western Reserve at 14@14½c; English dairy at 15½@16c; Tom Thumb at 24@25c, and pineapple at 26@28c per pound.

CORN-MEAL—Is in good request and steady. We quote kiln-dried at $3 50@3 75 per bbl, and bolted at 70@75c per bushel loose.

COFFEE—The market is exhibiting but little animation, and dealers have reduced their stocks to the lowest possible point, preparatory for the low duties, which go into effect on the 1st of January, 1871. As a consequence, buyers are barely supplying immediate wants, and quotations are nominal. We quote the various grades of Rio at 18 to 23c for common to fancy. In other descriptions there is no quotable change.

COTTON—Advices to-day showed the market a shade weaker in New York, but prices were not affected here, and we reproduce previous quotations:

Middling	14¼
Low middling	13½@13¾
Good ordinary	13⅛
Ordinary	11¾

CRANBERRIES—Are steady, and cultivated are held at $15 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—There is an active demand for peaches, and full prices are obtained. We quote halves at 10@11c per lb., and quarters at 8@8c per lb. Dried apples are in better demand, and fine qualities command 4c per lb.

EGGS—Are in good demand, at 27@30c per dozen in lots on arrival. We note sales of 1,000 dozen at 27@28c.

FLAXSEED—Is steady, and prime lots command $1 70 per bushel.

FEATHERS—The market is steady, and prime to choice lots command 68 to 70c per lb.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Oranges are firm, and in good demand, and we quote at $15@20 per barrel. Lemons are steady at $9@10 per box. Figs are 20c per lb; layer raisins $3 25@3 50 per box; Zante currants 14@15c per lb.

FISH—Prices are steady. We quote No. 1 mackerel, medium and large, at $22@23 per bbl, and other numbers in proportion; No. 1 kits at $2 75@3. White fish are unchanged and steady at $5 50 to 8 25 per lb. Pickeled herring, $8 50@9 50 per bbl. Sardines, 23@29c per box.

FLOUR—The market is reported quiet and quotably unchanged, with ample stocks, including a full range of grades and brands. We quote:

Fine	$4 00@4 25
Superfine	4 25@4 75
Extra	4 75@5 00
Extra family	5 25@5 50
A No. 1	5 75@6 25
Fancy	6 50@7 50
Rye flour	5 75

FURS AND PELTRIES—Receipts are improving, and dealers are paying, for

Prime Raccoon Skins		20@30c
" Mink	"	$1 25@2 00
" Opossum	"	5c
" Gray Fox	"	20c
" Wild Cat	"	20c
" Otter	"	$3 50@4 50
" Beaver	"	50c@$1
" Muskrat	"	5c
Deer,	per lb	15@25c
Sheep,	wool on	40@90c

GAME—Receipts have been liberal, and the demand active. Prices rule firm. We quote quails on arrival at $1 75 per dozen; squirrels at $1 75 per dozen, dressed; rabbits at $1 50 per dozen; grouse at $5 50@6 00 per doz; Mallard ducks $4@4 50 per doz; common $2 50 per dozen; wild turkeys $1 each; wild geese 40c each; venison 12@15c per lb for whole.

GINSENG—Is in moderate request, and prices are nominally unchanged. We continue to quote at 55@60c per lb.

GRAIN—There is no new feature in the wheat market, which is pronounced dull. Receipts are of small magnitude, and find ready sale at $1@1 10 for the various grades of red and $1 10@1 20 for white.

There is a moderate demand for oats, and prices rule steady, and we continue to quote in bulk on arrival at 40c and at 45@47c from store. Sales, sacks included, were made at 53@55c per bushel.

Transactions in corn are confined chiefly to the home trade, and sales are made of ear corn at 50@55c per bushel. We have no transactions in shelled to report.

Dealers report a moderate demand for rye, which commands 70c on arrival and 75@80c per bushel from store.

There is a fair inquiry for barley, and prices rule steady. We quote at 95c@$1 per bushel on arrival, and $1 05@1 13 per bushel from store; spring barley commands 80@90c per bushel on arrival, and 90c@$1 per bushel from store.

Malt is in fair request and prices have undergone but slight quotable change. We quote fall malt at $1 15@1 20. Nos. 1 and 2 spring at 90c@$1 00. Canada at $1@1 15, rye malt at $1@1 10, and corn malt at $1 per bushel.

HAY—Receipts are light since navigation has been suspended, but owing to the limited demand sales from store and delivered on cars are made at $19@20 per ton. We note sales to-day of 123 bales choice timothy at $20 per ton.

HIDES—Prices are weak, with large receipts. We quote dry flint at 18@19c; green-salted at 9½c per lb.

HOMINY AND GRITS—The market is well supplied, and prices rule steady. We quote hominy at $4 25@4 50 per bbl, and grits $5 75@6 per bbl.

HOGS—The market opened to-day firm, with a limited supply at the stock yards. Receipts since our last report amount, by river and rail, to 2,680 head, and with a fair demand from packers drovers are able to obtain as high as $6 60 for some lots of heavy averages. The weather for a few days past has been too cold for hogs to gain much by feeding, and hence if the hogs are not to a large extent marketed we may anticipate heavy receipts. If this should not occur it will be regarded as an evidence that the extent of the crop has been overestimated. The full range of prices to-day was $6@6 60, though $6 15 was paid for light weights. The killing to-day reached 3,280 head, leaving about 2,200 head over in packers' pens. The total killing up to this day is 222,657 head.

IRON COTTON TIES—Are steady at previous quotations, 5½@6c per lb, as to quantity.

IRON AND STEEL—The market is steady, and quotably unchanged. We quote s. c., c. c. bar iron at 3½@4½c, coopers' hoop iron at 5½@6c, sheet iron 5½@6½c, nail rod 9½c, steel, cast, 20@25c, American blister 11@[illegible], German 12@15c, plow wings, iron, 6½c, steel [illegible], plow slabs, steel, 9@10c, iron 6c, horse shoes $5 50@5 60 per keg, mule shoes $6 50@7 per keg.

LEATHER—The market is steady. We quote sole leather at 30@41c per lb for oak and hemlock, harness 38@40c, skirting [illegible], bridles per doz $54@72.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Stocks are kept up to the highest point of excellence, and include a full line of Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri manufacture. Prices are steady. We quote:

Va. extra lbs and fancy styles	$1 00 @1 15
Va. fine bright, lbs and twist	90 @1 00
Va. medium bright, lbs and twist	75 @ 80
Va. common, lbs and ½ lbs	63 @ 65
Va. fine, ¼ lbs and 14's	68 @ 75
Va. fine light-pressed, 9-inch	80 @ 90
Va. extra fig and pancake	1 00 @1 15
Ky. and Mo. bright, lbs	68 @ 70
Ky. and Mo. bright, ¼'s and 14's	65 @ 68
Ky. black sweet, 10s and ¼'s	62 @ 65
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, best	70 @ 75
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, medium	63 @ 65

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—New Orleans molasses is in fair demand, with moderate stocks. Sales are made at 63@75c per gallon in round and jobbing lots. Sirups are in fair supply, and sales are made at 60@$1 15 per gallon. Sorghum is steady at 45@50c per gallon, with a light demand.

NAILS—Prices are steady, and we quote 10d at $4@4 25 per keg, and smaller sizes in proportion.

OFFAL—Is in good demand, and prices are steady. We quote bran at $16 50@17 50 per ton; shorts $20@21, ship-stuff $23@25; middlings at $28@30.

ONION SETS—Are in fair demand, and dealers quote top sets at $2 50; red sets at $6, and white sets at $8 per bu.

OILS—Prices are unchanged, and we continue to quote:

Linseed oil	88 @ 98	Gassaline	30 @ [illegible]
Lard oil	1 15 @1 20	Bank oil	65 @
Lard oil, No. 2	1 05 @1 10	Straits oil	70 @
Coal oil	25 @ 26	Lubricating	30 @ 45
Benzine	15		

PEANUTS—Are quiet, with light stocks, and prices range from 5½ to 6c per lb, as to quality.

POTATOES—The market is firm, and prime Peachblows command $3@3 50 per bbl.

POULTRY—Is firm and in good demand. We quote dressed turkeys at 14 to 18c per lb; live turkeys at $1 50 each; dressed chickens $3 50@5, and live at $2 50@4 per dozen; geese are in moderate demand at 75c each, dressed. We note sales of 2,000 lbs dressed turkeys at 14c.

PROVISIONS—The market to-day exhibited a good degree of firmness, and the tendency is to a higher range of values for the various descriptions of the hog product, but no advance has been established, and it is by no means certain that dealers would be able to maintain an advance on present figures. Sales reported to-day include 10,000 lbs clear rib sides, 30 days in bulk, at 10½c; 50 casks do at 9½@10c; 40 do shoulders at 7@7½c. Clear sides are held at 10½@11c. But little is doing in bacon, and stocks are light, and we quote at 12½@13c; clear ribbed sides at 12@12½c; shoulders at 10½@11c, and hams at 17@18c. Mess pork is steady at $19 50@20, with sales of 300 bbls on private terms. Lard is unchanged, and we note sale of 200 tierces prime leaf on private terms, and quote at 12@12½c, and 14@14½c for keg.

RICE—There is a fair demand, and prices for Louisiana Rangoon and Carolina rice range from 7@9c per lb.

STARCH—The market is steady, and we quote at 5½@6c per lb.

SALT—Prices are unchanged, and we continue to quote:

Large barrels at	$2 65
Small	2 10
Small dairy	3 00
Table salt, small barrels	3 50@4 [illegible]

SUGARS—The market remains steady, and stocks of all descriptions are light. New Orleans sugars are in demand, with sales at 10 to 13c per pound in hhd and bbl lots. Refined sugars are firm, and the same is true of Island sugars. We quote:

Hard standard, crushed and granulated	15¾@16
A's	14¾@15
B's	14¼@14½
Extra C	14 @14¼
C	13¾@14
C. Yellow	13 @14
Molasses sugars	9½@10½
Demerara	12½@13½
Porto Rico	11 @13
Cuba	11 @12

SEEDS—Clover and Timothy seed is in fair demand and firmer. We quote clover at $7 00@7 25. Sapling clover is steady at $9@9 50. We quote Timothy, $5 75@6 00. Clean Kentucky blue grass, $1 25@1 35; extra clean, $2 25@2 50. Orchard grass, $1 75@2 00. Herds grass $1 40 per bu.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Prices are steady at 8@9c for tallow, and 6@7c for the various qualities of grease.

TIN PLATE AND TINNERS' STOCK—Prices are unchanged in every respect. We quote:

I. C. 10x14 charcoal, per box	$12 00
X. 10x14 charcoal, per box	15 00
Block tin, per lb	46c
Lead, per lb	9½c
Solder, per lb	30c

WOOL—Prices are entirely nominal. We quote unwashed at 23@32c and tub-washed from 45@50c per pound.

WHISKY—The market for highwines rules firm, and we note sales to-day at 87c, tax paid.

Courier-Journal.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 28, 1870.

Notice to City Yearly Subscribers.

To avoid mistakes and complications, we find it necessary to transfer the entire delivery and collection for daily subscriptions in the city to the carriers. They will, hereafter, make all collections, and will alone be responsible for the delivery of the paper. Parties who do not wish to be annoyed by frequent calls from the carriers, can pay in advance at our counting-room for such length of time as they may elect, and for that time we will be responsible for the prompt delivery of the paper. Those who do not so pay will be called on by the carriers; but no bills for daily subscriptions in the city will hereafter be sent out or collected by this office. Those who do not wish to pay to the carrier must call and pay in advance at our counting-room, or they will not get the paper.

TELEGRAMS.

It is believed that the schooner Elizabeth, from New York to Portland, Maine, has foundered at sea and all hands lost.

The total loss by the fire at Poughkeepsie, New York, on Monday night, is estimated at $70,000, upon which there is an actual insurance of $65,000.

The First National Bank of Cheyenne has been organized with $100,000 capital. A. R. Converse was elected President, and H. J. Rodgers cashier.

A disastrous fire occurred at Medina, N. Y., last evening, destroying the Presbyterian Church, several stores, and two dwellings. Loss $35,000; insurance $9,000.

The molding manufactory of Messrs. Russ & Eddy, at Worcester, Mass., was damaged by fire yesterday to the extent of $20,000; insured for $5,500 in Boston, Fitchburg and Cincinnati companies.

In the United States District Court yesterday, at Boston, Dr. T. Mills and others, were arraigned for trial, charged with smuggling. The alleged frauds cover a period between three and four years, and amount to nearly $350,000.

A large fire occurred at St. Thomas, Canada, Monday evening, consuming two dry-goods stores and three grocery stores, with several other buildings. Loss estimated at from seventy to eighty thousand dollars; mostly covered by insurance. Two men are missing, and it is supposed they were buried under the ruins.

On Sunday morning a fire occurred at Omaha in the lumber-yard of Hoagland & Son and coal-yard of Clarkson. Their offices and a considerable amount of lumber were destroyed, and on removing the remnants of the burning offices the body of a German watchman, named Christian Bettling, was found with the head and limbs burned off.

Kanavan and Maxwell, on Sunday, walked from San Francisco to San Jose, fifty miles, rested an hour and a half, and started back that evening at 8 o'clock, and reached San Francisco at 11½ o'clock a. m. A committee followed them down Montgomery street, and collected $1,485, to be divided equally between the Protestant and Catholic orphan asylums.

The Bombardment of Paris.

The bombardment of Paris, so long delayed, is reported to have begun at last. Tired of devising excuses for the postponement of an impossible achievement demanded by the eagerness of the German public, the Prussian Commander has at length commenced the bombardment of a fort situated some six miles away from Paris. It is in fact the most advanced outpost of the Parisian fortifications. It and many other interior works must be demolished or taken before the besieging cannon can get within range even of the suburbs of Paris. These defensive works are mounted with heavier guns than any the state of the roads will permit the assailants to bring against them, and are manned by the best gunners of the French navy. It is not to be supposed that Von Moltke hopes to overcome such works with field-batteries, and the probability is that the reported bombardment is merely for the amusement of the soldiers in camp, and to quicken the hopes of the people at home.

The Georgia Election.

Georgia, the thrice reconstructed Empire State of the South—Georgia, the victim of Forney's slanders and Bullock's gang of plunderers—Georgia, the supreme object of Grant's solicitude and Akerman's cunning statutes and partisan constructions—Georgia, so long the subject of Terry's gentle dominion—has gone Democratic by somewhere between thirty and fifty thousand. There is no use of putting too fine a point on a victory so overwhelming. There are about 200,000 voters in that State, of whom perhaps a bare majority are white Democrats, the remainder being about ninety thousand colored voters and seven or eight thousand Radical office-seekers. It is therefore plain that the colored troops have fought nobly under the old Democratic banner. If this doesn't put an end to Radical deviltry in the South, nothing short of a Red sea catastrophe can reach their case. Tennessee, Alabama, East and West Virginia, Missouri, North Carolina, and at last Georgia redeemed, ought to teach even a more obstinate and thick-headed man than Grant that no chains can long shackle the people of this country.

MASONIC ELECTIONS

Held December 27th, 1870.

The Masonic Lodges of this city last night elected their officers for the ensuing year. We append lists of the officers elect:

Abraham Lodge No. 8—Chas. E. Dunn, M.; J. L. Beeler, S. W.; Smith Wingate, J. W.; Tarlton Arterburn, Treas.; James McBurnie, Sec.; J. C. Purcy, Sen. D.; J. L. McClintock, J. D.; R. C. Mathews, S. and Tyler.

Clarke Lodge No 51—Robert A. Bell, M.; J. Brent Fishback, S. W.; C. Lewis Deihl, J. W.; Joseph Durringer, Treas.; W. E. Woodruff, Sec.

Mt. Moriah Lodge No. 106.—R. E. Miles, re-elected W. M.; J. W. Jarvis, S. W.; Geo. Webster, J. W.; H. Webmhoff, re-elected W.; Geo. W. Ernest, re-elected Sec'y; Jas. Stevens, appointed S. D.; D. A. Hany, appointed J. D.; H. Hudson, elected S. and T.

Lodge of Antiquity No. 113.—J. C. Bartlett, W. M.; A. S. Willis, S. W.; J. [illegible] Woodward, J. W.; E. Richardson, Treas.; J. W. Colston, Sec'y; H. Hudson, Tyler.

Mt. Zion Lodge No. 147.—E. H. Burkamp, M.; Chas. E. Meyer, S. W.; Jacob H. Graff, J. W.; Jos. Wolf, Treas.; F. C. Abbott, Sec.; John Hempel, S. D.; Peter Keller, J. D.; Hudson, S. A. and Tyler.

Compass Lodge No. 223.—Charles G. Smith, W. M.; R. V. Snodgrass, S. W.; Wm. McCready, J. W.; Wm. Cromey, Treas.; H. H. Littell, Sec.; James McGrayel, S. D.; J. T. Huggins, J. D.; Harry Hudson, Tyler.

Willis Stewart Lodge No. 224.—Joe Doll, W. M.; Wm. Eckerle, S. W.; F. T. Schulze, J. W.; Jul. Heinzen, Treas.; Hy Miller, Sec.; A. Schwartz, S. D.; G. Fritscbner, J. D.

St. George Lodge No. 239.—Theobold David, W. M.; August Pargny, S. W.; Saml. J. Graumann, J. W.; Ab. Forst, re-elected Treasurer; Chas. Plohn, re-elected Secretary; John Schenck, S. D.; T. Garnier, J. D.; H. Hudson, Tyler.

Falls City Lodge 376.—John H. Leathers, W. M.; Clarence L. Martin, S. W.; Nat E. Hayes, J. W.; J. J. Chesney, Treasurer; R. G. Hawkins, Secretary; H. Hudson, Tyler.

Louisville Lodge No. 400.—James A. Beattie, Master; R. B. Caldwell, Senior Warden; J. S. Bassett, Junior Warden; H. B. Grant, Treasurer; J. M. S. McCorkle, Secretary; Charles H. Gardner, Senior Deacon; Charles J. Clark, Junior Deacon; H. Hudson, Steward and Tyler.

Preston Lodge No. 281.—W. H. Meffert, W. M.; John D. Orrill, S. W.; W. O. Cross, J. W.; S. W. Clord, Treasurer; J. Allen Porter, Secretary; J. R. Stafford, S. D.; David Wing, J. W.; John Cline, Tyler.

The Weather.

The day yesterday was much warmer than its four predecessors, and it was consequently taken advantage of by all the amusement loving as a perfect holiday. The ponds within walking or convenient carriage distance were crowded with skaters all day long, and the river swarmed with the many upon it. The ice packers about town were busy through the whole day, availing themselves of the almost unprecedented good fortune that this late cold weather has brought them. We saw loads of ice yesterday taken from the ponds about the barracks, with blocks of clear, beautiful ice of at least five or six inches in thickness. In the afternoon the temperature moderated very much, and as we write, at midnight, quite a heavy snow is falling. We shall probably now have a lengthened season of warmer weather, with its horrible accompaniment of first slush and then mud.

For the Penitentiary.

The following persons were sent from the Louisville jail to the penitentiary yesterday, in charge of the High Sheriff, J. M. Martin, and his staff, and safely delivered at their new quarters: Wm. Goode, 2 years; George Bainbridge, 3; R. Edwards, 3; Pat. Dulaney, 1; Joe. Stich, 1; W. S. Jordon, 4; Len Addison, 2; Alf. Hawkins, 1. The following are colored: Mary White, 2; Eliza Vaughan, 1; Mary Haggart, 2; Mary Taylor, 2; George Grant, C. Henderson, Ed. Johnson, John Hughes and Wm. Parker, 1 year each; Wm. Hall, Wm. Patterson and John Taylor, 2 years each; Mate Chapman, Sam. Taylor and Charles Brown, 4 years each. After the arrival of the above batch of prisoners at Frankfort, the Governor pardoned Pat. Dulaney, (white), and Wm. Parker, (colored), and they returned to the city without being compelled to don the stripes.

Died of His Wounds.

Joe Ritchie, the man who was shot by Mike Ammon in a fracas at Kroemig's saloon, on Preston street, last Saturday afternoon, died at his home, on High street, some time during the night before last. Coroner Weber was notified of his death and went yesterday morning to hold an inquest over the remains, and the jury returned a verdict of death caused by a wound made by a gun or pistol shot fired from a weapon in the hands of Mike Ammon. Ammon was arrested and lodged in jail.

NEMESIS.

A Romantic Legend of the Early Settlement of Louisville.

Ghosts and Goblins, Beauty and Blood.

There is a vacant lot in a part of this city, not a thousand miles from the City Hospital, in which, it is said, disembodied spirits hold high carnival. Terror-stricken servants in the neighborhood aver that mysterious rings, without corresponding movement of the bells, rouse them at the dead of night, the window panes rattle, and the lights burn blue as there comes a mighty rush through the air without. But these are but the effects—the dread visitants have been seen, even recognized by some bolder than the rest. This is the story.

Every Wednesday night, at the orthodox hour, as the various clocks of the city chime midnight, a booted and spurred horseman starts up from the bowels of the earth just at the center of the vacant place, halts a moment and looks around, and then plunges at headlong speed across the space. As he spurs his phantom steed, two other ghostly attendants first put in an appearance, and discovering the one horseman, madly pursue him. The first figure and his horse make for a house looking upon the lot, and pass directly through, followed by the twain behind. The three are then lost to sight; naught but the gradually fainter pat of the horses' hoofs being heard, until the clocks strike the third quarter of the first hour of the morning. Then, by the same avenue, but two of the three return, the pursued being absent, but with the riderless animal accompanying them, led by one of the number. All slowly proceed to the spot where the apparitions first have their birth, and as the hour strikes, the place that knew them but the moment before, at the instant knows them not.

These mysterious circumstances have been so frequently repeated during the last few months, and the neighboring householders have been so often annoyed by these nocturnal visits, that the matter has been thoroughly investigated. Watch was instituted, and the discoveries were as above stated. The reason for these supernatural visitors again returning to earth has been shrouded in mystery, and conjecture was rife to account for the cause. The story came to the ears of a reporter of this paper, and diligent inquiry satisfied him that there was at least a foundation for the account. An old gentleman living near, who had, indeed, been born within call of the spot, was said to know something of the matter, and an interview brings the following tale, perhaps "ower true," to light. Credence may be given, or not, to this tale, but he seemed worthy of belief.

He says that his father moved to this vicinity when Louisville was but a village, and this part of the neighborhood presented only an occasional clearing in a wilderness of forest. Just where these disturbances are said to have taken place the best house in all the country round about had been built by a man who had come to Louisville from Virginia, he believed, but of whose antecedents nothing was definitely known. He seemed, however, to have plenty of money, and made this house larger and more commodious than any of its neighbors. After having lived in it alone for some time, he suddenly left the place, and was absent for several months, leaving the house in charge of two servants. He returned at the expiration of this period, bringing with him a lovely woman, and represented her, as was the case without doubt, as his wife. No change was made in the interior economy of the house, the pair and the servants living entirely to themselves, holding only such communication with the neighbors as was absolutely necessary.

Affairs went on in this wise for a year or more after the return of the gentleman with his wife, when one day a young fellow rode by the cabin where our informant then lived, and asked the direction to this house, which was given by himself. He noticed the young man particularly, and was struck by his remarkable resemblance to the wife of this gentleman. The young man thanked him for his information and rode on. He felt some interest in him, and quietly followed him to the house. The young man dismounted at the door, and knocked with his riding whip upon it. The man of the house answered the call, and, on seeing him, slammed the door in his face, exhibiting marks of great agitation. The stranger again applied for admittance, and in response to his repeated knocks the wife opened the door and came out into the yard. The two engaged in close consultation for some time, and then went into the house. Our informant says that he then went up to the house, and, inventing some excuse, went into the kitchen. No one was in the room, but, while waiting, he heard an altercation in the next room, and distinctly recognized the voice of the gentleman threatening the stranger with death if he did not instantly leave the house and never trouble him again. One of the servants then came in and sternly ordered him out of the house, following him to the edge of the clearing and watching him until he disappeared within the shade of the forest. Feeling convinced that something was wrong in the house, our narrator concealed himself within sight, and patiently awaited the turn of events. Nothing more happened at the time, however, and he finally went home. About midnight he was aroused from his bed by the sound of a horse's feet outside and some one clamoring for admittance. He got up, and, looking out of the window, saw by the light of the moon the stranger of the evening before without. The young man, recognizing him, hurriedly said that he had just had a difficulty with the villain "over there," and that it had resulted in his killing him; that the man had run away with his sister from Virginia, and that his mother and father had died from grief in consequence, and that on their dying bed they had conjured him to seek out the author of the desolation that had come upon their home, and that he should exact vengeance from him. Before our informant could unbar the door, the sound of horses seemingly in pursuit caused the young man to turn around, and, after listening for a moment, put spurs to his own horse, and in spite of his shouts to him that he could take refuge within his house, the horse and its rider rapidly disappeared in the forest. A few moments afterward two mounted men rode by and followed in the direction the first rider had taken. He heard nothing more until an hour afterward, when the two first returned with the horse of the stranger between them. They rode back through the woods in the direction of the "mansion," as it was called, and he then went again to bed.

The next day the report that the gentleman at the house had been murdered spread through the neighborhood, and some of the people round about visited the house. They were all repulsed at the door, no one being allowed admittance. Neither the gentleman, however, nor the stranger, was ever again seen, nor could any trace of the latter be found. The times were not such as to demand especial examination of the facts in the case, and nothing more ever came of it. The widow lived in the house for a few years afterward with only the two servants as companions, and then left the neighborhood. The house was for a long time empty, but finally another party took possession of it and it passed successively through many hands, until about twenty years ago it was pulled down, and the lot has remained vacant ever since.

This is the story and our ancient informant said that he was convinced that these supernatural visitations were those of the *dramatis personæ* of this affair and that the pursued and the pursuers were the young stranger and the two servants. The circumstances tally admirably, and there may be some truth in it all. We give the story as it was told us, and inference contemptuous or otherwise may be drawn from the premises.

REVENUE MATTERS.

The Marking of Rectified, Purified, Refined, Re-Distilled or Compounded Liquors.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

The following document, put forth by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in response to many inquiries relative to the meaning of the statute in reference to the marking of packages of rectified spirits, will be found of interest to liquor dealers generally:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21, 1870.

SIR: Attention has been called to that portion of office-letter of December 2d, to you, published in the Internal Revenue Record of December 10th, concerning the marking of packages of spirits, which states, in substance, that on making change of packages of rectified spirits the new packages may be marked either as rectified, purified, refined, redistilled, or compounded, according to the fact, and inquiry is made as to when spirits are to be considered rectified, purified, refined, or compounded. The term rectified, as used in the statute, includes any of the processes, which, under the law, make the party a rectifier, and, therefore, in making, this word may be used on all packages put up by a rectifier, or on making change from such packages. Where, however, the party prefers to express the mode of rectification, he may do so by using either of the other terms named, as either of these under the law constitute rectification. To purify is "to free from any extraneous admixture," as by redistillation, or filtering; to refine is "to improve in delicacy, or in anything that constitutes 'excellence;'" to compound is to compose a liquor by mixing or uniting two or more ingredients. From these definitions you will observe that, where rectification has simply been by separating the spirit from extraneous matter, as by redistillation or filtering, they may be marked "purified;" where the rectification has been such as to improve the spirit in delicacy, or in anything that constitutes excellence, such as rendering it more pleasing to the taste, sight or smell, by making it purer, or by the addition of material without composing a different kind of spirit, then it may be marked as "refined." Where, however, the rectification is by mixing any material with spirits in such proportion as to compose a liquor different in kind from that with which the material is mixed, the liquor so formed is to be marked "compounded." A compound liquor may not be either a spurious or an imitation liquor, but all spurious or imitation liquors composed by mixing are necessarily compound liquors, and, therefore, may be marked as "compounded." By referring to letter of Nov. 8th to Supervisor G. W. Emory published in the Internal Revenue Record of November 12th, defining the rights of distillers to purify or refine spirits at their distilleries, it will be seen that purifying or refining is defined to mean the freeing of spirits from extraneous matter, a more contracted definition than is herein given.

These terms are so defined when applied to the purifying or refining of spirits at a distillery, as the exemptions in the statute in favor of a distiller are construed not to embrace the right to add any material to the spirits in the distillery that will remain incorporated therewith after the manufacture is complete. These remarks, as well as those contained in said letter of the 2d, refer only to distilled spirits. Where the product of rectification is a liquor other than genuine wine or distilled spirits they are to be put up and taxed under section 48, act July 20, 1868, as will be seen by reference to the letter of November 23d, to Supervisor S. B. Dutcher, published in the Internal Revenue Record of Dec. 3d. Very respectfully,

J. W. DOUGLASS,
Acting Commissioner.

J. T. [illegible], Collector 5th District, Louisville, Ky.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

BUSINESS in the City Court was excessively dull for Christmas week.

LARGE squads of negroes are arriving in the city by the various railroad lines.

MR. E. S. STEWART, express messenger L. C. and L. R. R., has our thanks for fresh papers.

MARY STEERS and Mike McDonald were lodged in police-station No. 2 last night for drunkenness.

SEVERAL young bloods made themselves unpleasantly conspicuous at the Opera House last night by loud laughing and talking.

ICE gatherers were busy during the whole of yesterday, and many hundreds of wagon loads were stored away for next summer's use.

A SMALL boy, on Thirteenth street yesterday, fell from a plank fence and struck a picket fence in the fall, badly lacerating his face and body.

THE Kentucky State Dental Association will meet at the office of Drs. Goddard and Peabody, at 10 o'clock to-day. A good attendance is anticipated.

MRS. KROENIG, the woman shot by Joe Ritchier in the affray on Preston street, last Saturday, was much better last night, and there is probability of her recovery.

WM. GABLER, by neglecting a slight cut on one of his fingers, was obliged to undergo amputation yesterday, and it is very probable that he will lose his hand.

DAN F. BRANDT, living at the corner of Fifteenth and Walnut streets, fell into a beer-cellar fifteen feet deep, at his house, yesterday, and was badly injured.

ABRAHAM FORST, ESQ., Treasurer of St. George's Lodge, A. Y. M., received last night a silver goblet, of exquisite workmanship—a present from the members in token of their appreciation of his faithful services.

GEO. BOWEN, an employe on the steamer Gen. Lytle, while working at the hoisting apparatus on that boat yesterday morning, got his hand caught in a rope and badly lacerated. He was admitted into the U. S. Marine Hospital.

E. M. CRAIGER went to his home on Shelby street, between Jefferson and Green, yesterday, very drunk, and scared all the women out of the house. Officer Denniger, at the request of the ladies, arrested and placed him in police-station No. 1.

MAJOR W. G. TERRILL, of Newport, Ky., was in the city yesterday. He represents the Council of that city before the Government officials here in an application for Government buildings to be used by the U. S. Court and postoffice at that place.

A PARTY of small boys tapped a barrel of whisky in the yard of the Louisville and Nashville depot yesterday, and, with the aid of a straw, becamehelplessly drunk. An express-wagon delivered six of them at their respective homes.

THE brave little barefooted runner, from Jeffersonville, after having repeatedly challenged any white man in America to run him a ten mile barefoot race, and finding no one to accept his challenge, now withdraws from the ring, claiming the championship of America.

THE alarm of fire sent out from signal station No. 26, about 5½ o'clock last evening, was occasioned by the burning of a stable, between Preston and Jackson streets, in an alley south of Broadway. The fire department was quickly at work, and, with a single dash of water, tore the half-built shanty down. The loss was very small.

DURING the forenoon of yesterday a collision occurred on the main stem of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, about five miles south of Lebanon Junction, between two freight trains. Fortunately, no one was hurt, but four cars attached to the south-bound train were completely wrecked, while the north-bound train escaped with very slight injuries.

HON. T. C. EVARTS, formerly of this city and lately of the unfortunate Big Horn Expedition, has just reached Louisville on his way Eastward from the plains, and is the guest of his brother, U. B. Evarts. He has nearly recovered from the effects of the terrible ordeal through which he passed, soreness of the feet being all that now remains to trouble him.

D. P. FAULDS, the well-known music publisher, received on Christmas morning a beautiful gold-headed ebony cane, presented by Mr. S. Boden, who took occasion to express his gratitude to Mr. F. for the many courtesies and benefactions for which he and his family had been indebted during a period of ten years. Other speeches were made by James and Thomas Boden and others, which were responded to by Mr. Faulds in his usual modest and kindly manner.

YESTERDAY afternoon the police in the Fourth district arrested Mag Hudson, a woman that was before the City Court in the forenoon on a charge of drunkenness, for entering the house of F. A. Norman, at the corner of Eleventh and Market streets, and stealing a bundle of clothing. Mr. Norman fully identified the articles, and even enumerated the contents before the bundle was opened. Mag had with her in the cell a beautiful blue-eyed three-year-old girl, to whom she claimed to be mother.

ON Christmas morning Mr. Ed. March, telegraphic superintendent and train dispatcher of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, was the recipient of a costly watch chain, presented by the operators of the line, and a pair of solid silver butter-knives, presented by Mr. Ford. The presentations were garnished with some very complimentary and congratulatory addresses, in which Wintersmith, of the Nashville telegraph office, Mr. Balee, the stock agent, Mr. Ford and Mr. March participated.

A LARGE circle of friends in this city and Eastern Kentucky will be pained to hear of the death of Mrs. Mary E. Harbeson, wife of Judge J. B. Harbeson, which occurred at the Louisville Hotel last evening. Mrs. H. was connected by blood and marriage with a number of the best families of Kentucky. As Mrs. Shreve, the wife and widow of one of the wealthiest citizens of Louisville, and subsequently as the hostess of the Louisville Hotel, she was widely known and esteemed for the many social graces that adorned her character.

THE telegraph announces the death of Mrs. Maggie Corcoran, eldest daughter of Hon. James B. Beck. But a few weeks ago she was married to Mr. John W. Corcoran, of Washington City, nephew of the well-known banker. The favorite of a brilliant circle, and the daughter of a statesman rising rapidly to the proudest eminence, she was surrounded by every prospect that could make life sweet to a hopeful and happy bride. The people of Kentucky will feel deeply the bereavement, which must fall with such crushing force upon her father.

REV. EZEKIEL JONES, of Salyersville, Magoffin county, arrived in this city yesterday, and made complaints against certain persons in that locality, whom he designates as Kuklux, for outrages received at their hands. He says that sometime ago he preached a sermon, in which he denounced the Kuklux in this State as a set of rascals, or something of that sort; and for this, he says, a number of them, among whom were included the Sheriff and Coroner of the county, took him out a few evenings since and gave him a severe whipping. We understand that he has applied to the United States authorities for protection, and that he has gone to Frankfort to make a similar application to Governor Stevenson.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Alleghanians.

The well-known Alleghanian troupe of vocalists and bell-ringers, having made the tour of the globe since their last appearance in this city, will give two of their grand concerts at Weisiger Hall next week, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. The programme embraces besides new pieces, some of those fine old quartettes like "The Ship on Fire," and "Where Shall the Soul Find Rest?" which were formerly received with such applause by Louisville audiences.

Weisiger Hall.

A very good house was in attendance last night for the first appearance of the Macarthy Minstrels, and these minstrels are among the best we have yet seen. They are negro minstrels, and we place particular stress upon the qualifying adjective. Most troupes of this sort are negro minstrels but in name. They black their faces and sing sentimental songs, and crack worn-out jokes of which a negro could not be capable, and which a negro would never dream of perpetrating. So far as that honor goes of being bona fide negro minstrels, this troupe may fairly lay claim to being the best. Macarthy himself is a comedian of no mean order. His rapid changes of character, four in number, were quite wonderful, while his banjo solo was of an excellent and most laughable character. The double dances of Meckin and Sullivan were very good, as was again the songs of Mr. Stout. The "specialities" of the Black Diamond, as he is called, rank very favorably with the specialities of Emerson and Bernardo. The songs of Messrs. Davis and Gardner were also well received. This afternoon the troupe gives a matinee and another appearance this evening. It may be added that we noticed none of those allusions so common in these sort of entertainments that put them out of the pale of respectable amusements. The whole thing is conducted with quite remarkable originality and propriety.

Opera House.

Mr. Owens had another crowded house last night, the two being the largest of the season. And John Owens is certainly inimitable. His Solon Shingle is the most laughable and perfect personation of its kind that is upon the stage. Through the whole round of his gestures, from the crack of his whip to the serious pointing of his remark with the digit finger laid on the open palm; through the whole round of his expressions, from the "jes' so" through the "my father, he fit inter the revolution," and to the "bar'l of apple-sass," he never forgets the good-natured, homely, at times, querulous, old Yankee farmer, and as completely sinks the actor in the part, as any one upon the dramatic boards. He had but to repeat any of his well-known expressions in the character he has made famous, to insure a round of laughter, the comedian's best applause, through the house. We but echo Charles Dickens in saying that we have never witnessed a more complete piece of humor, or a more vivid development of character. The play is so well known as not to need elaboration. "Married Life," a comedy in five acts, was produced for the first part of the evening. In this the support was better than in any comedy we have yet seen produced this season upon the Louisville boards. Mr. DeGroat even divided the interest with Owens himself; indeed, we are in doubt whether it was not even the more amusing rendering of the two. Of Mrs. Post and Miss Mortimer we desire particularly to speak, the latter making, as Mrs. Dismal, her best appearance of this year. Miss Cameron is welcomed back to our city with much enthusiasm. She will make a very welcome addition to the home company. To-night will be presented the farce of "Forty Winks," with Mr. Owens as Horatio Spruggins. The evening's programme commences with the comedy of "Everybody's Friend," and with Mr. Owens as Major Wellington DeBoots, next to Solon Shingle, probably his best character.

CITY FEATURES.

The Mode of Baptism.

A *verbatim* report of the debate of Rev. Stephen Bowers and Rev. W. L. Boston, a very elaborate discussion upon this subject, for sale by Dake & Helmus, and J. W. Clarke, booksellers, Fourth street.

☞ The contents of the marble store of Louis Keller, deceased, on Jefferson, near Fifth street, will be sold at auction to-day, commencing at 10 o'clock. A large number of tomb-stones, marble mantels, tools, &c., are among the lot.

☞ Skates of all kinds at Speckman & Dix's, No. 70 Fourth street.

Cheapest and Best.

Mrs. Whitcomb's Sirup for children is sold by druggists for 25 cents a bottle, and is an admirable preparation for infantile disorders.

☞ Music day and night at the Knickerbocker

☞ Bengal razors at Speckman & Dix's, No 70 Fourth street.

Little Brown Jug

at the Knickerbocker.

New Books for Holidays.

Messrs. Davidson Bros. & Co., 162 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, have received an addition to their large stock of holiday books, among which are "Pictures and Painters," a superb quarto volume, bound handsomely in morocco; price $30; and "Wilkie Gallery," price $4. Call and see them to-day.

☞ The immense business that Sproule & Mandeville are doing enables them to be in something new every week in the way of clothing and gentlemen's furnishing goods. National Hotel building, Nos. 124 and 126, corner Main and Fourth streets.

☞ Dr. Wintersmith calls the special attention of the public to the very flattering testimonials, published in to-day's paper, of his Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava. It will be seen these certificates are from old citizens of Louisville (not from Connecticut, Salt Lake City, &c.), well known to this community; and, if any one should doubt their genuineness, or the truth of their statements, he can see the parties themselves any day.

☞ Largest and most elegant stock of clothing and gentlemen's furnishing goods at Sproule & Mandeville's, National Hotel building, corner Main and Fourth, Nos. 124 and 126.

Young's Camphor Ice Soap. Delightful for winter. Prevents chapping. At all druggists.

The Gift for the Season—Premium Teas.

If you desire to make your own or your friend's home cheerful during the coming holidays, supply it with a pound of premium tea. Beside the satisfaction of drinking choice tea, your tickets may gain a prize ranging from $5 to $5,000. Go to James T. Lanham's, 105 Third street, where all can be supplied with premium teas. S. R. Hieronymus.

Hear What an Old Citizen Says.

LOUISVILLE HOTEL, May 5, 1870.

DR. WINTERSMITH: I have been for many years afflicted with a disease of the kidneys and spine. Whilst living in Cincinnati I tried everything I saw advertised that I thought might be of service to me; consulted the best physicians of the city, but all to no purpose. I was advised to try your Buchu and Pareira Brava. I took one bottle, and since coming to Louisville have taken only one more, and am pleased to inform you that I am now entirely relieved. I believe your Buchu and Pareira Brava to be the best medicine made for the cure of kidney diseases, etc.

Yours, etc., HUGH G. ISLER.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. J. HOP PRICE, JUDGE.

TUESDAY, Dec. 27.

I. Johnson, John Anderson, W. McCoy, James P. Page, James Kehoe, Fred Gross, Andy Ray and Mag Hudson, for drunkenness, were charged costs.

Pat Fahay, same; fined $5 and bond in $200 for six months.

Fred Scott, same; fined $5.

Leo Kaufman, same; fined $10.

John and Wm. Strayhorse, petty larceny; fined $20 each.

John Hennessy and Ed Connell, cutting John W. Owen; bond in $200 each to answer in Circuit Court.

Mike Ammon, shooting and killing Joe Ritchie; continued.

W. Woodford and W. Goldway, petty larceny; continued.

JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT.

HON. W. B. HOKE, JUDGE.

Will of Francis Butler proven and ordered to record.

Maria Doane, qualified as administratrix of George Doane, dec'd.

Same qualified as guardian of Ada Doane.

Rule of Com'lth by, &c., vs. Wm. Obey Reed, administrator of Amanda Washington, dec'd.; defendant moved to file his response to the rule, and to dismiss the attachment. The response deemed insufficient, and time till to-morrow given to give additional security.

Rule awarded against Rudolph Leffel, guardian of Anna Leffel, returnable the 2d day of January next to show why he shall not be removed as guardian aforesaid.

Rule of Com'lth by, &c., vs. Wm. Harlamert, administrator of H. H. Harlamert, deceased; dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

Mortimer Heffernan naturalized.

John Bauer; petition for tavern license filed.

Rule awarded vs. S. S. Kennedy, returnable the 2d day of January, 1871, to show cause why he shall not pay into court the installments due herein in the case of the Commonwealth by, &c., vs. him.

A rule awarded John T. Wood against Milton H. Parrish, guardian of Anna M. Parrish, to show cause why said Wood shall not be released as security on the guardian's bond aforesaid.

ORDERS AND JUDGMENTS.

B. McElvogue vs. J. Fleming; defendant filed grounds for new trial, and set for January 2, 1871.

William Rexter vs. O. F. Stirman et al.; same order.

L. Eisenman vs. O. F. Stirman et al.; same order.

Nancy J. Vest vs. Theresa Schleider; motion for new trial; assigned to January 2, 1871.

A. E. Geoghegan vs. Jacob Puggett; grounds for new trial filed and set for to-morrow, December 28th.

Jesse Nelson vs. Ernest Loup; motion for new trial; assigned to Monday, January 9th, 1871.

E. Speckman vs F. Kalknoff; law and facts submitted, and assigned to Wednesday, January 4th, 1871.

Patrick McCormic vs. Joseph Coons; motion for a new trial overruled.

E. Cook, agent, &c., vs. W. Krippenstapel; law and facts submitted, and continued till next term.

J. B. Walker vs. M. Williams et al.; motion for a new trial sustained and verdict set aside at cost of defendant, Gachright.

Adolph Levi vs. J. Fry Lawrence; continued till Monday, January 9th, 1871, with leave to defendant to file answer.

L. T. Sedgwick vs Johnson & Ryans; argument of counsel heard on motion for new trial, and motion taken under advisement.

Clara Williams vs. the city of Louisville; affirmance of judgment set aside at costs of the city and continued.

Ernest Loup vs. same; same order.

Mike Ford vs. same; same order.

John Cassiday vs. same; same order.

Imperial Insurance Company, Hartford Insurance Company, and Manhattan Insurance Company vs. Hart & Mapother; motion for new trial; set for Monday, January 9th, 1871.

Needy & Hatch vs. Jno. Marking; motion for new trial overruled; defendant prays an appeal to the Court of Appeals, and two weeks' time given him to file bill of exceptions.

Joseph Graham vs. H. Smith; law and facts submitted and judgment for plaintiff, each party paying his own costs in this court.

LOUISVILLE CHANCERY COURT.

HON. T. B. COCHRAN, CHANCELLOR.

NEW SUITS INSTITUTED.

The Missouri Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis vs. L. C. Ferry et al. Suit on a bond made by Ferry and his sureties, Alex Hunter and Stephen Stucky, to plaintiff, conditioned that said Ferry, as agent of the company, should well and truly pay over to said company or its duly authorized agents, all moneys which should come into his hands as such agent, &c. Plaintiff alleges an infraction of the bond, and that defendants are indebted to plaintiff in the aggregate amount of $349 57 with interest. They also pray an attachment against Stucky, who is a non-resident.

Wm. C. Williams, Jr., vs. W. C. Williams. Counsel of both parties occupied all day in the argument of the above cause, which will be resumed on Thursday next.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

HON. HENRY J. STITES, JUDGE.

The following cases are set for hearing in the Common Pleas Court for Saturday, December 31:

George P. Doern vs. H. [illegible]. Thierman & Co.
John C. King vs. T. G. Brown.
Harris, Nahm & Co. vs. M. Goldberg.
J. S. Aiken & Co. vs. H. Thierman & Co.
Blue Lick Turnpike Road Company vs. James McCauley.
Same vs. N. S. Glore.
Same vs. James Pharris.
C. A. Nulson & Co. vs. G. A. Zansinger.
Wm. Walker vs. Henry Meek.

A Man Mutilated by a Dog.

A peripatetic vender of knowledge has for some time past been engaged in canvassing the city for the sale of standard and domestic books. Prominent among his stock is an *omnium gatherum* entitled "A Thousand Facts Worth Knowing." A few evenings since he called at the house of a butcher in the East-end, who keeps a very savage dog, which immediately made belligerent demonstrations toward him on his appearance in the yard. In his imminent peril he suddenly remembered that among his "Thousand Facts" (?) was the statement that the most ferocious of dogs might be frightened from an attack by turning the back towards him, assuming a stooping posture, and viewing him from between the pedal extremities. There was no time for deliberation, and, acting upon the impulse of the moment, he tried the experiment, when the maddened brute rushed savagely upon him, snapped at him once, and subsequent paternities will interest him no more.

Died of His Injuries.

William Lake, the young man wounded by the explosion of the boiler at William Kaye's bell foundery, died about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the City Hospital, from the injuries he received. Toward the last hours his sufferings were terrible in the extreme, and death seemed to go very hard with him. During Mr. Lake's confinement, Mr. Kaye, his employer, has been very attentive and kind.

CITY BUSINESS.

☞ C. C. Spencer & Co. will renew the assignee's sales of fine French china, glassware, &c., this (Wednesday) morning, December 28, at 10 a. m. and 2½ p. m., at No. 97 Fourth street, east side, between Market and Jefferson. The ladies are especially invited to attend.

☞ During some days past, Bridgeport, Connecticut, has been excited by the shadow of a woman upon a tombstone at the city cemetery. The grave contains the remains of a boy who was said to have been thrown down stairs and killed several years ago by the woman whose shadow thus singularly appears. "Hundreds of citizens have visited the spot, and witnessed the phenomenon."

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, Dec. 28.

Eastern capitalists are leasing coal.

Coal continues brisk at twenty cents.

Business very dull throughout the city yesterday.

The Jeff depot, on Pearl street, keeps crowded with freight.

Fruit-growers report the peaches uninjured by the late cold spell.

Mrs. John M. Renshaw had an insurance of $9,000 upon his life.

Hon. J. P. Farnsworth returned from New Orleans on Monday night.

The ferries continue to meet with great difficulty from the floating ice.

There will be a sheriff's sale of some valuable real estate in this city January 4th.

It is from one to two degrees warmer on the knobs than in the city during winter.

There is an interesting revival of religion in progress at John-street M. E. church.

Thomas J. Tufey, Esq., of Chicago, is in the city on a visit to relatives and friends.

A large number of ladies and gentlemen were enjoying skating at the Loop yesterday.

Mr. Nicholas Losson, the Lower High-street baker, is lying seriously ill with pneumonia.

The Ohio Falls Iron Works and the New Albany Rolling Mill find it difficult to keep supplied with coal.

The Rev. L. Bowers delivered a fine address to the Daughters of Rebecca, at Odd Fellows Hall, last night.

Peter Conneva, laborer at John P. Cromie's ice-house, was kicked on the temple yesterday by a vicious horse.

John M. Renshaw was buried from the Second Presbyterian Church yesterday morning by the Masonic fraternity.

The Alleghanian Vocalists and Swiss Bell Ringers will appear at the Opera House Friday and Saturday evenings next, December the 30th and 31st.

There was an installation of the officers of the different Masonic Lodges of the Consistory and of Royal Arch Chapter No. 17 in the Masonic Hall last night.

The new Masonic Hall, at Greenville, is entirely completed and furnished. The first business to be transacted there will be the installation of officers to-morrow night.

The ball given by the Turnvereins was a grand affair. The net receipts were over one hundred dollars. The funds will be applied to the improvement of their hall.

Louis Hammeling, John Lipes and George Nunemacher were before the Police Court yesterday morning, on a charge of disorderly conduct. They paid the usual rates.

There will be a ball given at Woodward building, on Main street, between Pearl and State, for the benefit of the Franklin Fire Company, on Monday evening, Jan. 2d.

The slim attendance at the entertainments given by Traynor & Corbet's New Albany Dramatic Association indicate that our citizens do not appreciate home talent.

A portion of an additional two-and-a-half ton tip-hammer arrived on the "Jeff" R. R. from New York yesterday morning, for the Steam Forge Works of Duff & Co., in this city.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to Zephniah Johnson and Clarissa Ann Miller, Ephrates D. Hutchings and Martha Leach, Geo. S. Penn and Mary T. Hart, Sidney S. Harper and Sophia Meekin.

The pastors of the different churches of this city are requested to meet at Centenary church on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, to consult together as to the best method of observing the week of prayer.

The Coroner's jury of inquest on the body of Sandy Bryant were in session yesterday. The entire day was consumed in the examination of witnesses. They adjourned at 5 o'clock yesterday evening, and will meet again at 2 o'clock to-day, when a verdict will be rendered.

The following transfers of real estate were recorded yesterday: Charles A. Reineking and wife to W. C. DePauw, 106 by 280 feet of out-lot letter F., South Upper High street, $5,000; Caleb Newman to Hiram Bence, 8 60-160 acres of section 32, township 3, range 6, $1,500.

In our account yesterday of the killing of the negro Sandy Bryant, we were misinformed in regard to Clark and his meeting a party of negro men and women on their way to Ben. Dale's house. The testimony before the Coroner's jury yesterday showed that they met three white men, accompanied by two young ladies, at the place where the difficulty occurred.

A double wedding is to take place at Wesley Chapel at 1 o'clock to-day, when George S. Penn and Miss Mary F. Hart, and John W. Seabrook and Miss Emma Wolf will be united in the bonds of matrimony. On the next day, at 10 o'clock in the morning, Sidney S. Harper and Miss Sophia Meekin will do likewise, at the residence of Captain Charles Meekin, five miles below this city.

Campbellsburg, Washington county, enjoyed quite a sensation a few days ago in the way of a fight between two young ladies at a certain church in that place. It seems that they were jealous of each other in regard to a gay gallant of that village who was paying his attentions to both. They met at the church and quarreled; from words they came to blows; they bit and scratched and pulled hair at a lively rate, greatly to the horror of the pious brethren and sisters who were present. They were finally seperated, both claiming the championship.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Dec. 28.

The ferries continue to make their regular trips, although with great difficulty.

The boys are enjoying fine skating on the river shore ice which has formed below the ferry.

Cy. Rossell, a citizen living near Utica, lay out all Friday night, and had both his feet frozen.

The Jeffersonville Reed Band will give a ball in Mozart Hall on the night of January 12, 1871.

George Felker, the Spring-street confectioner, yesterday bought Jonas G. Howard's ice-house for $300.

W. A. Jackson, Geo. Felker, Henry Naghle and W. S. Jacob[illegible] were all very busy harvesting ice yesterday.

Barbara Smith, arrested for stealing a pig from Thomas O'Neal, was yesterday dismissed by Judge Mathews.

S. S. Johnson, W. M. of Clark Lodge F. A. M., went to Utica last evening to install the officers of Utica Lodge.

Dr. W. W. Goodwin returned from his Arkansas hunt on Sunday, having killed seventeen deer, three swans and three bears.

Carpenters were engaged yesterday in erecting a station-house on the bridge fill at a point where the New Albany branch taps the river line.

Rev. T. G. Bosley, pastor of the M. E. Church South, was the recipient of many handsome and valuable presents from the zealous members of his congregation.

A great many people cross to Louisville on the bridge, now that the river is so full of ice. The fare is ten cents. Trains leave Spring and New Market streets every hour.

Oliver N. Thomas was buried from the Wall-street M. E. Church yesterday afternoon. The different lodges of Odd Fellows attended their deceased brother to his last resting place.

The Pump Committee, the most laborious of all other committees in the City Council, will see to it that the pumps at the corner of Spring and Chestnut and Wall and Chestnut streets are promptly repaired.

Contractor Nolin will suffer a great hindrance in the completion of the wharf in consequence of his losing two boats of stone which were swept away by the ice last week. One boat load is lodged on the falls; the other has not been seen since Friday.

Among the many attractions of St. Augustine Catholic Fair are several nice oil paintings, beautifully framed, embroidered children's clothing, a live deer, and many fancy and useful articles. Good music and plenty to eat will be found in the hall every evening. The fair has opened most auspiciously, and everything promises a most successful issue.

Wilson and Brown, two of the convicts who escaped on Monday morning from the State Prison South, were captured in the woods on Monday morning in three hours after they had escaped, about four miles from Jeffersonville, near the Utica road, by C. W. Prather, Alex Fry and Newton Norris. Rodifer, the third one who escaped, managed to elude his pursuers, and up to the latest intelligence had not been recaptured. Deputy sheriff George O. Howard is in pursuit of Rodifer, and with a good chance of catching him.

COUNCIL

met in regular session last evening. Present—Mayor Sparks and all the Councilmen except Mr. Keigwin.

A petition from four hundred and forty-two citizens, asking a reduction of the fare on the ferries plying between Jeffersonville and Louisville, was read and received.

Sundry citizens asked that a well be dug on the west side side of Wall, between Newmarket and Seventh streets.

The Pump Committee was ordered to have the work done.

The Committee on the Erection of City Scales asked further time. Granted.

The City Treasurer was authorized to raise sufficient funds to pay the interest on the funded debt bonds and the wharf bonds.

Capt. A. J. Howard, City Treasurer, presented the following as his report of receipts and expenditures from October 1st to December 27th: Notes on hand, $3,494 30; interest fund on deposit in New York, $1,104 94; sinking fund on hand, 23 cents; total on hand, $4,599 47; received for taxes, 1,083 43; coffee-house license, $250; peddlers license, $456; wagon license, $17; auction, $6 25; money loaned the city, $3,650; fines, $150; wharfage, $186 58; total receipts, $5,799 23; aggregate, $10,398 70; orders redeemed, $2,105 86; coupons redeemed, $1,451 51; paid A. S. Barnett, $1,860; W. Hill's note, $155 66; total, $5,573 02; remaining on hand—notes, $3,494 30; interest fund on deposit, $1,104 94; same on hand, $226.

The same was received and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Stratton inquired why the City Engineer was not present. A resolution had been passed requesting his presence at the meeting of the Council. Why was he not present?

A motion was adopted summoning the City Engineer to be present at the next meeting of the Council.

The eleventh partial estimate on the wharf in favor of Michael Nolin was allowed.

The Mayor reported that the improvement of Engine House No. 2 is progressing.

The same reported that the crossings at Mulberry and Market and at Spring and Maple had been contracted for, but in consequence of the bad weather the work could not be done at present.

On motion of Mr. Stratton the petition on the rates of ferriage was referred to the City Attorney to investigate and ascertain if the city can control the rates of ferriage. Mr. Stratton had understood from Mr. Wathen twenty years ago that the ferry company is working under a special charter, which authorizes said corporation to charge as high as twelve and a half cents per passenger.

A few bills were allowed, and the Council adjourned.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

Lost—A very small black and tan terrier slut, belonging to John Hoffman, Port Fulton. A liberal reward to the finder if left at Whitesides & Caddington's grocery.

☞ A correspondent of the Auckland Herald says: "Through the kindness of Captain Wilson, I am enabled to send to you, for the information of the public intelligence, some very interesting phenomena that have just been witnessed in the seas—the fresh existence, in active operation, of two volcanic islands, thrown up to heights, respectively, 300 and 250 feet, in the harbor of the Sunday Islands. Some severe shocks of earthquake were felt a week previous to the appearance of the first volcano, enveloping all in a chaos of confusion—one shock dividing the island most effectually, and sending up with immense force from the center of the harbor a continuous mixture of stones, mud, charred wood, etc., to a height of about 2,000 feet. These submarine disturbances of mother earth have, of course, thrown the Sunday Islanders into great adversity, and one family of whites (American) found there by Capt. Wilson, would most likely have perished but for his timely assistance."

☞ A New York gossip says: "Some of our engaged young ladies have lately adopted a delightful custom, that of accompanying their favored gentlemen part of the way on their journeys down town of mornings. How delightfully proud they look, walking erect with their world on their arms, and how the poor lonely fellows envy them."

EXCITING SPORT.

Hunting Rocky Mountain Sheep.

[From a new Book.]

We had been at our new camp several days, and had taken all the game we wanted, when, one morning, I determined to climb the mountain peaks and have a hunt after the famous mountain sheep. My companions liked the idea of a dash at the "Bird heads," and we all three set out together. The sun met us as we toiled up the steeps, and it was scarcely half an hour high when La Frombe, who was in advance, halted, and pointing to a cliff half a mile distant, said, "There they are." We looked in the direction indicated and saw a group of four sheep walking along the edge of a precipice. They had not yet discovered us, and we stood still until they passed out of sight behind some projecting rocks, and then ran as fast as we could along the mountain side until we were directly under where we had seen our game. Carefully ascending from crag to crag we were not long in coming upon their fresh tracks, and now we crept along, looking carefully ahead at every turn. Presently La Frombe pointed to the right, and there standing on a rock, scarcely two hundred yards from us, were three large sheep. We each selected a sheep—La Frombe taking the one on the left, the Santee the one in the middle, and I the farthest on the right. At a signal from La Frombe we fired together, and when the smoke cleared away saw one sheep lying on the rock. I ran as fast as I could up the rocks, and arrived in time to see the other two big horns going around the bluff, a quarter of a mile off. La Frombe had killed his game, but the Santee and I had missed our mark. I, however, noticed blood on the stones, and knowing one of the other two was wounded, determined to follow them. Leaving La Frombe and the Santee to skin and dress the dead animal, I climbed from ravine to ravine and rock to rock for nearly an hour, and had begun to despair of seeing my game again, when I unexpectedly came upon some blood and tracks. I saw where the sheep had lain but a few minutes before, and, as there was some soft soil at this point so I could follow the tracks, I crawled carefully along. I paused often to watch and listen, but could see nothing, and all was silent as only the vast solitudes of a mountain can be. I had begun to descend a little with a view of getting among some scrubby pines near by, in order the better to shield myself from observation, and just as I reached them I saw a stately ram walking slowly along a ledge of rocks, closely followed by a small ewe. I was yet too far away to shoot with precision, and as they were moving slowly and had not seen me, I stood still until they turned the rock. They were moving parallel with me, and I now hastened, under cover of the pines, to get ahead of them, if possible. After getting one or two falls and nearly breaking my gun and neck over the stones, I perceived the sheep nearly above me, and not over two hundred yards distant. I crawled to the edge of the rock, and selecting an open spot where I knew the sheep would pass, rested my gun. In a moment they appeared, and when the ram came opposite the end of my rifle, I fired. The old fellow dropped, rolled over, turned upon his horns, and fell over forty feet, lighting on his head. He was desperately wounded, but still able to rise. As he steadied himself for another jump, I put a third ball into him, and he lay down on the rocks. I scrambled to him, and when he saw me he made desperate efforts to get upon his feet. He lay upon his side, his great red eyes rolling fiercely. When I went near him he bleated piteously, and struck with his fore feet, at the same time tossing his great horns savagely about. I tried for some time to get hold of him, not wishing to shoot him again, as I had but two charges left in my gun, and I had left my ammunition belt behind, in order to climb the better. Every time I approached he struck at me, until, finally losing my patience, I pounced upon him from behind, and seizing hold of one of his horns, attempted to draw my hunting knife across his throat. Throwing back his head with a strength that surprised me, he struck me with his horn on the knee, and almost broke my leg. It was only after a severe struggle that I was able to drive my knife into his neck and finish him.

When I had killed the ram I looked up, and there stood the doe, hardly fifty yards distant. She had been looking at the death of her mate, and now, even as I looked at her, bounded nimbly away over the rocks. I fired a shot at her, and I sat down perfectly satisfied with my ram.

I was not long in signaling my companions, and presently I heard the long "talla-ho!" of La Frombe, who was coming up the steeps below me.

I had my sheep skinned and dressed by the time they came up, and, the pines affording a favorable place, we cut off some of the choice bits, roasted them on the coals, and dined.

We were all three very tired, and, having had enough of sheep-hunting for one day, we rested for a couple of hours, and then, packing our meat on our backs, begin the descent. It was quite late when we reached our camp, and as we were weary, and bruised by many a fall received during the day, we soon went to bed.

A COOK OF THE PERIOD.

How Boston Domestics Apply for Employment.

[Communication in Boston Advertiser.]

An incident so amusing, suggestive and, withal, so instructive, occurred to a friend a few days since, that I have begged her permission to transcribe it for the benefit of the public generally, and particularly for such persons as are obliged to employ ladies to assist them in their domestic affairs. My friend, whom we will call Mrs. Wilson, had applied at one of those most forlorn of all places, an intelligence office, and patiently awaited "returns." A ring at the lower door announced the first arrival (not at the lower door—certainly not!) and my friend walked into her parlor and beheld the "lady," looking for all the world like a monk in a cowl and gown, enveloped, as she was, from top to toe in a black waterproof. There and then the following conversation took place:

Mrs. Wilson (daringly taking the initiative). "Have you been accustomed to cooking?"

The Lady—"Yes" (patronizingly). "How many have you in your family?"

Mrs. W.—"Eight."

The Lady—"How many children have you?"

Mrs. W.—(Somewhat surprised). "Three."

The Lady—"How old is your youngest child?"

Mrs. W.—(Annoyed but somewhat awed), "Eleven years."

The Lady—"How many girls do you keep?"

Mrs. W.—(Deprecatingly). "Two and a seamstress."

The Lady—"How old is your second girl?"

Mrs. W.—(Apologetically). "I really do not know."

The Lady—"Can't you form some idea of her age?"

Mrs. W.—"None."

The Lady—"What conveniences have you in your kitchen?"

Mrs. W.—"All that are necessary." (She might have added that any want should be at once supplied, but by this time she became so confused that she found it quite difficult to determine in her own mind whether she was hiring or being hired.)

The Lady—"Have you a good store-closet connected with your kitchen?"

Mrs. W.—"We have."

The Lady—"I suppose you do not have rich cake or pastry made. The highest families now are giving them up entirely. They make no rich pies or cakes, but cook more meat and vegetables, and this hard gingerbread that you can chop with your teeth. Well, do you think we shall suit each other?"

During the delivery of this speech, my friend had time to collect her frightened senses, but unwilling to disturb the placid self-complacency of her visitor, she merely replied in answer to this query: "No, I think you are qualified to fill a higher position." "Well," said the lady blandly, "I suppose I am," and they parted.

This being a verbatim report of an actual occurrence in our very city, it becomes a serious question, "who are the mistresses?"

SEEING A WEDDING.

"Particular Friends of the Bride."

One of the Cleveland papers tells a story of the experience of a Cleveland couple at a New York church wedding not many months since. The couple had secured seats at Wallack's, and were on their way to the play. Passing a church on Fifth avenue, a crowd was pressing in, and, of course, it must be a fashionable wedding. The two pressed in, and were met at the inner door by an usher, who extended his hand for the "cards." The lady, adequate to any emergency, felt in her pocket and turned to her husband with a look of, "There, we forgot the cards," and turning to the usher remarked, "Particular friends of the bride." That seemed sufficient, and the usher escorted the two up and into the very front seat, the "reserved" seats on all such occasions.

Time passed with the couple in impatient expectation of the bridal party. After a long "wait," the organ gave note of warning that the crisis was near. The voluntary closed, the clergyman made his appearance and ascended the desk. That was novel, but fashion knows no fixed laws, and this might be a new kink in the marriage service. He gave out a very simple hymn that was still more novel, but again fashion was held responsible for such bridal idiosyncrasies, and the children's hymn was listened to with many twistings of the neck toward the main aisle for the bridal party. The song ended, a long prayer followed, and then commenced an "anniversary address to the children of the Sunday-school."

Light began to break in upon the Cleveland couple, and as a Sunday-school celebration was not the entertainment for which they held reserved seats, a sudden illness overcame one of them, and they were forced to leave the church, running the gauntlet of innumerable eyes as they passed down the aisle. The open air revived the invalid, and the two made the best possible time for Wallack's, but the walk was a long one, and to their dismay, on reaching the theater, the first act was closed, and their seats were occupied, while the placard, "Standing room only," sealed their fate for that evening. The "particular friends of the bride" returned to their hotel, not by the way of the church on Fifth avenue.

The Buried Monsters of New Jersey.

The reconstruction of palæ-ozoic animals, for the New York Central Park, goes on slowly. The monsters are said to have lain buried in New Jersey mud about Five Hundred Thousand Years already, and from present appearances they will have to lie about that much longer before Prof. Waterhouse Hawkins can resurrect them by placing their images in his museum. This method will have at least the advantage of guarding against a sudden surprise. Gotham can become acquainted with the saurians gradually and have a little leisure to study the habits of each before another is precipitated upon it. For the present, spectators are familiarizing themselves with a pre-Adamite Jerseyite called a "Hadrosaurus," the foundations for which are already completed. The skeleton, after which it is modeled, was unearthed near Haddenfield, and is described as that of a robust lizard twenty-six feet long and capable of standing on its tail. The Professor has another of the same style in contemplation, the pattern for which was dug up near Keyport. The latter, when completed, will be thirty-six feet long, and will doubtless be a masterpiece of zoological architecture. When standing on its hind legs and tail, with its body at its natural angle of forty-five degrees, its mouth will be twenty-four feet from the ground. The Hadrosaurus is a graminivorous fowl, and its wonderful adaptation to life in New Jersey is an evidence of design in creation more conclusive than any cited by Paley. With this interesting creature done in plaster of Paris, and gazing down on the metropolis, visitors may await the coming mastodon, dinotherium and pterodactyl with resignation. The Professor says, by way of keeping their courage up, that as soon as he gets around to it he will perpetrate a kangaroo eleven feet high, with the bill of a crocodile and the paws of an eagle. He does not say whether this also is a native of New Jersey, but we suppose it is.

☞ A rather strong-minded young woman at Tuitonborough, Mass., who thought she had been courted as long as was necessary, procured a certificate, took her too passive lover to a minister, and married him.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, December 27.—Weather has moderated considerably to-day; some indication of rain or snow to-night. Navigation still suspended. The ice in the Allegheny river is about six inches thick.

CINCINNATI, December 27.—River falling slowly; ice is running harder to-day. Temperature 36. Weather cloudy.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Dec. 27.—Weather cloudy and moderating slightly. Mercury 34. Prospect of snow or rain. River fallen six inches. The Minneola arrived out of Green river at noon. She had much difficulty, encountering heavy fields of ice, which she was unable to break. She lies over till to-morrow, hoping for a chance for the better. The Morning Star's crew were paid off this morning, and left for Louisville by rail. The Star will await events where she is. The ice is more broken and less plentiful this afternoon. The Idlewild is laid up at Paducah.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 27.—River commenced rising this evening, with 3 feet on Harpeth shoals. Snow and rain. In port—Umpire, Tobe Hunt, Tycoon.

CAIRO, Dec. 27.—Mary Houston, New Orleans to Cairo, 9 p. m.; Armada, Paducah packet, 9 p. m.; Chas. Bodmann, Cairo to New Orleans, 8 a. m.; Marble City, Memphis to Cairo, 9 a. m. The Julia and Utah have laid up at Columbus. The ice is gorged in the Mississippi thirty miles above Cairo, and floating ice is consequently thinning out below. No boats for the upper Ohio yet, though there will be to-morrow, if the present weather continues. River fell 11 inches. Light rain since noon. Mercury 34.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 27.—Raining all day. Mercury 40. Heavy fog delays boats. River rising. Arrived—Dardanelle, from Arkansas river; Great Republic, Leonidas, and Sam Parker, from New Orleans; St. Luke, from Cairo. Departed—Mary Boyd, for Arkansas river; Legal Tender, for White river; Henry Ames. Ice still running heavily here. The Leonidas and Sam Parker, with barges, are laid up here for the present. The Great Republic will try to make Cairo to-morrow. Ice running heavily at Helena and at Little Rock.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are a shade lower; middling uplands 15¼c. Flour, the demand is fair and prices have advanced 5@10c; receipts 9,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $5 25@5 50; common to good extra $5 65@6 15; good to choice $6 20@6 85; white Western extra $6 95@[illegible]; common Ohio $6 65, and extra do $6 50; St. Louis $6 95@8 25. Rye flour is unchanged. Cornmeal is quiet. Whisky, the market is fair and market firm at 95½@96c, the sales were mostly at the latter rate. Wheat, the demand is fair and prices have advanced 2@3c; receipts 32,000 bushels; spring mixed $1 30@1 32; new spring $1 40@1 42; red amber $1 40@1 48; white Michigan $1 50. Rye is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Barley is dull and prices are nominal; interior Canada East 95c. Barley malt is dull. Corn, the demand is fair and prices have advanced 1@2c; receipts 68,000 bushels; No 2 mixed 77½@78c; No 2 mixed 75@76c; yellow southern 80c. Oats, the demand is fair and market firm, receipts 21,000 bushels; Western and Ohio 60@62½c. Hay is firm at $1 20 for shipping and $1 25 for retail lots. Hops are dull. Coffee, the demand is fair and market firm; sales of 1,435 bags on private terms; Rio 9½@13½c gold, in bond. Molasses, New Orleans 70@[illegible]c. Rice spec: Cuba 10½@11c. Petroleum, crude 13@13½c; refined 23c. Stock of grain in warehouses: wheat, 2,917 bushels; corn, 263,000 bushels; oats, 1,359 bushels; rye, 159,000 bushels; barley, 479,000 bushels; malt, 239,000 bushels; peas, 14,570 bushels. Provisions are quiet; mess pork is firmer at $20 25@20 37½; old $19 50; prime mess $17@17 25; new do $[illegible]. Beef, mess $10@15; extra mess $15@18. Beef hams, smoked, $[illegible]. Tierce beef, prime mess $26@28; India mess $30@32. Dressed hogs, Western $8 12½@8 75. Cut meats, hams, plain 10½@13c; shoulders 8@8½c. Middles are quiet; city long clear 11¼c; short clear 11½c; Cumberland 10c. Lard is quiet and weak; prime steam 11¾@12½c; kettle rendered 13c; seller December 12¼c. Butter is unchanged. Cheese is steady with a moderate demand at 12@16½c.

Latest—5 p. m.—Flour, the demand is fair and prices have advanced 5c on shipping grades of extra. Wheat, the demand is fair and market firm; new spring $1 42@1 46; red amber $1 45@1 48. Rye is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Oats, the demand is fair and market firm at 62@62½c for Western and Ohio. Corn is steady with a moderate demand. Mess pork is very firm; seller February $20. Beef is steady. Lard, the demand is fair and market firm; seller December 12¼c; March 12¾c. Eggs, the demand and market firm; fresh 32@33c and limed 21@28c.

DRY GOODS—The market, as might be expected at this season of the year, is extremely quiet, as the trade are occupied in taking inventory of stock and preparing for the business of another year. Prices, in the meantime, are generally steady, yet bargains can be obtained from some parties who are disposed to close out any surplus stock on hand. The most noticeable reduction to-day is a decline of 1c per yard in the price of Utica Nonpareil bleached goods, while 9-4 bleached sheetings from the same mill have fallen off from 51½ to 45c, and 10-4 do from 56½ to 50c.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 27.—Cotton, the market is steady with a moderate demand; middling 14½c. Flour, the market is steady with a moderate demand; family $5 30@5 50. Wheat is scarce and firm; $1 16@1 18 and 1c less offered. Corn scarce and firm at 52@53c and 55c to arrive. Rye is dull and unchanged at 81@85c. Barley, an advance is asked but none has been established; fall 90@97c offered and 95c@$1 asked; $1 05@1 10 for Iowa spring. Coffee is dull and unchanged. Sugar is steady with a moderate demand. Molasses is steady with a moderate demand. Eggs are scarce and firm at 30c. Butter is steady with a moderate demand at 29@34c. Cheese, the market is dull and prices are unchanged. Cloverseed the demand is fair and market firm at $10 75@11 25. Provisions are buoyant but prices are unsettled, and holders are generally not offering; mess pork, $19 is offered and $20 asked. Lard, the demand is fair and prices have advanced; sales 970 tierces, now all around 11¾c; prime kettle rendered 11¾c offered and 11¾c asked. Bulk meats, the stock has been withdrawn in anticipation of higher prices; holders are asking 7¼c, 9½c and 10c loose. Green meats are higher; shoulders 6½c; sides 9½c; hams 10½@11¼c. Bacon is quiet and unchanged in every respect; shoulders 10c, sides 11½c and 13c for clear rib and clear sides. Hogs, the demand is active and prices have advanced to $6 35@6 45; receipts for the past 3 days 6,490 head. Whisky is steady with a moderate demand at 87c. Gold 110¾. Exchange is dull at 1-10 discount.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 27.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are nominal at 14c. Flour is quiet and unchanged in every respect; extra winter $4 60@4 70; triple extra $5@5 75. Wheat is quiet and unchanged in every respect: No 2 red winter $1 24@1 27. Corn, the demand is good at full prices in bulk on the opposite side of the river; 44@46c for mixed, and 46@49c for yellow. Oats, the demand is fair and market firm at 37½@41c in bulk. Barley is dull and prices have declined to 77@85c. Rye, the market is better at 80c. Highwines are steady at 89c. Tobacco, there is none offering. Hemp is unchanged. Bagging is lower; baling 27c. Provisions, the demand is light but holders are firm; mess pork $18 75; held at $19. Bulk meats, shoulders 6¾c; clear rib sides 9½c; clear sides 10c; hams, sugar-cured 17½c. Lard is firm and jobbing at 11½c for choice. Hogs, prices are higher at $5 85@6 30. Cattle are unchanged. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 4,500 bbls flour, 19,000 bushels wheat, 11,000 bushels corn, 6,000 bushels oats, 2,000 bushels rye, 300 bushels barley, 4,235 head hogs.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Exchange is unchanged. Flour is quiet but firm. Wheat, No 2 spring is firmer and 1@1½c higher, closing steady at $1 06¾; this afternoon the market was quiet at $1 06¾; closing at the outside price; this afternoon the market was unchanged. Oats, No 2 is firmer and ¼@½c higher, closing at 39¾c. Rye, No 2 is quiet at 70@71c. Barley, prices are firmer at 69¼@70c. Highwines are firm at 86c. Provisions are firmer; mess pork closed at $19@19 25. Lard 11½@11¾c. Hogs, dressed, are firm, closing at $7; live, the demand is active and prices have advanced 25@30c. Cattle are dull at $4 75@5 25. Receipts for the past 72 hours: 5,000 bbls of flour, 38,000 bushels wheat, 28,000 bushels corn, 9,000 bushels oats, 3,000 bushels rye, 2,600 bushels barley, 4,550 head hogs. Shipments for the past 72 hours: 3,000 barrels flour, 715 bushels wheat, 19,000 bushels corn, 160 bushels oats, 360 bushels rye, 4,000 bushels barley, 8,410 head hogs.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 27.—Flour, the demand is fair and market firm; Western family $6 50@6 75. Wheat is scarce and firm for choice; others are dull; Ohio and Indiana $1 37@1 40. Corn, the demand is fair and market firm; white 74c; yellow 73@76c. Oats, the demand is active and prices have advanced to 54@55c. Rye, the demand is active and prices have advanced to 85@95c. Provisions are firm and prices nominal; mess pork $23. Bacon, clear rib 12@12½c; shoulders 11c; hams, plain 16@18c. Lard 12½c. Whisky is quiet at 93@94c.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 27.—Cotton, the market is quiet and weak at 14¼c; receipts for the past day 3,450 bales; shipments to the past 24 hours 5,985 bales. Flour, the market is dull and prices are drooping at $5 @6 25. Corn, the market was quiet at 50@60c. Oats are scarce and firm at 52c. Hay is firm at $23@24. Bran is firm at $21@22. Lard is dull and prices are drooping at 11@13c. Mess pork is dull and prices are nominal; $19 50@20. Bulk meats, shoulders 7¼c; sides 9@10¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—Flour, the market is dull and prices are nominal; Indiana and Ohio $6 25@7. Wheat is quiet and unchanged in every respect; Indiana red $1 43@1 45; amber $1 47@1 50. Rye $1@[illegible]. Corn, the demand is active and prices have advanced 1c. Western mixed 75@76c. Oats, the demand is fair and market firm at 54@56c. Mess pork is dull at $19 25@19 75. Lard 11¼@12c. Petroleum is lower; crude 15¼c and refined 23¼@23½c. Whisky, the demand is fair and market firm at 93c.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 27.—Cotton, the market is steady with a moderate demand; middling 14¾@14¾c. Flour is lower; superfine winter $5 50; double extra $5 75; triple extra $6 25. Hay is lower; prime $28 50. Mess pork is dull and lower at $21 37½. Lard is firm; tierce 12@12½c. Molasses is firmer; common 40@52c; prime 58@59c, and choice 55@60c. Other articles are unchanged. Sterling exchange 112¼; sight drafts on New York ¼ discount. Gold 110¾.

EVANSVILLE, Dec. 27.—Cotton is active; middling 13¼c; receipts 169 bales. Tobacco, sales of trash to good lugs $4 30@6; low to medium leaf $6 50@9 60. Flour is steady at $4@5; extra family $5 25@6 25. Corn-meal at $2 90@3; kiln-dried $3 20@3 25. Corn 47½@55c. Oats 42@46c. Mess pork is dull at $18 50@19. Hay is in full supply at $15@17.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 27.—Cotton, the market is dull; low middling 13¼c. Bulk meats, clear sides 10¼c; clear rib 10¼c; shoulders 7½c. Lard 13¼c. Rump pork $15 per bbl. Hogs $6@6 8. Bacon hams and sides 14c; shoulders 11c; Hart & Hensley's hams 15½c.

Cotton Statement.

GALVESTON, Dec. 27.—Cotton, the market is steady with a moderate demand; good ordinary 12¾c.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 27.—Cotton, the market is quiet; middling 15c.

MOBILE, Dec. 27.—Cotton, the market is quiet; middling 14¼c.

Cambridge Live Stock Market.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 27.—Beef cattle, receipts 557 head; the demand is very light with no improvement in the market; sales of extra at $12@13; first quality $11@11 50; second quality $9@10 50; third quality $6@8. Sheep and lambs, receipts 5,850 head; sales in lots at $1 50@4 each; extra $4 50@6 50.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—With desirable front room, in a private family. Inquire at No. 161 Third street, bet. Green and Walnut. References exchanged. de28 d3*

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms with good board can be obtained, by suitable parties, at reasonable prices, at 267 Walnut street, bet. Seventh and Eighth. de4 d1m*

C. FLETCHER BENNETT
(Successor to Fletcher & Bennett),
INVITES AN EXAMINATION OF
HIS COMPLETE & BEAUTIFUL STOCK
—OF—
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Watches;
Fine Opera, Leontine and Vest Chains;
Lockets and Crosses;
Sets of Diamond, Pearl, Coral, & Other Jewelry;
Elegant Diamond Pins and Rings;
Chain and Band Bracelets;
Gold-headed Canes,
Spectacles and Opera Glasses,
Silver Pitchers and Goblets,
And an extensive assortment of Fancy Silver and Plated Ware, to be seen at
The Old Stand,
NO. 152 MAIN ST.,
Bet. Fourth & Fifth.
de18 d1jal

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA-HOUSE.
Third night of the great unrivaled Comedian
Mr. JOHN E. OWENS.
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, 1870, will be acted the comedy of
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
Maj. Wellington DeBoots........Mr. John E. Owens.
To conclude with the comic farce of
40 WINKS.
Horatio Spruggins.................Mr. John E. Owens.
Saturday Owens Matinee.

The ALLEGHANIANS
Vocalists
AND
SWISS BELL-RINGERS,
Organized 24 Years Ago,
Will give TWO GRAND CONCERTS in
Weisiger Hall,
Tuesday & Wednesday Evenings,
January 3 and 4.
Admission 50 cents. Family Circle 25 cents. Reserved seats 25 cents extra—to be had at D. P. Faulds' music store.
☞ Matinee Wednesday for families and schools. Admission to all parts of the house 25 cents; children 15 cents.

THREE FREE LECTURES
By PROF. O. S. FOWLER
AT WEISIGER HALL.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 31, at 7:30, on Life, Health, and Self-culture.
SABBATH EVENING—The Deity and Immortality, as proven from man's moral nature.
MONDAY EVENING—Love, Selection, Courtship, and Married Life.
Phrenological consultations and advice as to your own and children's health, best business, culture, marriage, &c., at the Galt House, daily, from Dec. 21 to Jan. 9. de27 dtSa

Weisiger Hall.
3 Nights, commencing Tuesday, Dec. 27.
THE MONARCHS OF MINSTRELSY!
Greatest Ethiopian Combination that ever appeared before the public, the matchless and original
MACARTHY'S MINSTRELS!
Everything strictly and entirely new. Novelty in every part. New Jokes! New Burlesques! New Songs! 20 FIRST-CLASS ARTISTS, under the immediate supervision of HARRY ("The Great") MACARTHY, King of Comedians.
JOE MACK, Business Manager.
Tickets at Will. S. Hays' music store. de25 d5

ROLLER SKATING
At the Rink,
Seventh street, between Walnut and Chestnut.
EVERY SATURDAY from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. and SATURDAY EVENING from 7½ to 10. No charge for admission to day assemblies. de1 dtf

AUCTION SALES.

BY WHARTON & CO.
89 Market street, bet. Third and Fourth.
Regular Sale of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Bureaus, Washstands, Mattresses, Parlor Sets in Green and Striped Rep, Etageres, and a general assortment of Household and Kitchen Furniture.
WEDNESDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock.
WHARTON, Auctioneer.

CLOSING SALES
BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, at 10 a. m., 37 cases assorted Canned Fruits, Sardines, &c., invoice Ladies' and Misses' assorted Furs. Also to close consignments, many lots of desirable Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing &c. Terms cash.
de25 THOS. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE
BY FRED. FRISHE.
ON WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, 1870, at 10 a. m., I will sell at public auction, on Jefferson, near Fifth street, the marble store of Louis Keller, deceased, with all its contents—about 50 tomb-stones, several marble mantels, slabs, flagging, &c., blocks and tackle, benches and tools, a large shed, and iron safe. Terms—All sums of $50 and under, cash, over $50, six months' credit. B. SCHOLLIAN, Agent.
FRED. FRISHE, Auctioneer. de23 dtd

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI,
THE NORTH AND EAST.
U. S. Mail Line Steamers.
MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 10 A. M. except Sunday.
BEN. FRANKLIN..........Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL...............Capt. C. DAVID.
EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 4 P. M.—on Sunday at 3 P. M.
UNITED STATES..........Capt. R. M. WADE.
GEN. LYTLE...............Capt. D. WHITTEN.
These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.
For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight Office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street.
FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. jan11 dtf

Old Reliable
Louisville, Madison, Carrollton, and Kentucky River Packet.
LEONORA No. 2,
E. M. GARRETT, Master...W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk,
Leaves for the above and all way landings every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M., from the foot of Fourth street.
Passengers and shippers can rely on prompt attention to business. FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
MARYMAN & CO., Agents,
No. 47 Fourth street, between Main and river.

Old Reliable Kentucky River Packet.
BLUE WING No. 3.
SAM SANDERS, Capt.........G. M. WOOD, Clerk,
Will leave for Frankfort every Wednesday at 3 P. M., and every Saturday for Shaker Ferry. For freight or passage apply on board or to J. W. FORSEE, Agent,
dec10 dtf No. 41 Fourth street.

WINTERSMITH'S
TONIC SIRUP,
—OR—
IMPROVED CHILL CURE,
A CERTAIN REMEDY FOR EVERY FORM OF FEVER AND AGUE.
The Cure is Permanent—The Chill, Once Broken, Will Not Return.
Contains No Quinine or Arsenic, nor Any Deleterious Substance Whatever.

This preparation is carefully compounded of purely vegetable ingredients, and never fails, when properly taken, to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague, neuralgia, and all malarious diseases. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists one great advantage it has over all other preparations. The crowning excellence of this remedy, however, above the permanency and certainty of its cure, is the fact that no injury whatever can arise from its use, as is certain to be the case when quinine or arsenic are taken, which are the principal ingredients of most of chill medicines now in use. Quinine, acting upon the nervous system, produces, according to our best authorities, "a feeling of tightness or distension of the head, ringing, buzzing or roaring in the ears, partial deafness," &c., and, when the dose is increased "complete deafness, diminution or loss of sight, dilated or immovable pupil, coma, and great prostration."

Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effect in any way to be worn off.

Another great virtue claimed for this medicine and wherein consists its superiority over other medicines, is that the cure is permanent. It rarely requires more than a day or two to effectually break the chill, and once broken, they will not return.

Hundreds of letters are daily received testifying to the efficacy and wonderful virtues of this remedy. It is very popular wherever sold, taking the place of any Chill remedy it comes in competition with.

WINTERSMITH'S
TONIC SIRUP
OR
IMPROVED CHILL CURE
Never Fails to Cure the Most Obstinate Case of Fever and Ague.
It Accomplishes the Work by removing the Cause of the Disease.
Chill Once Broken Does Not Return

For sale by

Peter, Powers & Cooper	H. C. Chambers
R. A. Robinson & Co.,	Ed. Wilder & Co.,
J. B. Wilder & Co.,	E. Morris & Co.,

And all Druggists.

PETER, POWERS & COOPER,
[SUCCESSORS TO WILSON, PETER & [illegible]
Wholesale Druggists,
Main street, bet. Seventh and Eighth.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
General Wholesale Ag'ts
sedeod&weowly

☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—HELP, &c.—Employment for 1 stone-cutter, 1 book-keeper, 3 blacksmiths, 3 carpenters, 3 boys to learn trades, 3 grocery clerks, 1 music teacher, drivers, porters, waiters. Also wanted laborers and farm hands, families, &c. For help or hire apply to LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

WANTED—SITUATION—By an experienced book-keeper, in a wholesale house or tobacco warehouse. Can command some trade in either place. Best of references as to integrity and capacity. Address A. B., room S, Hamilton building, corner Main and Sixth sts. de28 d2*

WANTED—CANVASSERS—3 or 4 intelligent, energetic ladies for a light canvassing business. Pay good and prompt. Apply at No. 134 Fifth street, to-day. de28 d2*

WANTED—A COOK—Washer, and ironer for a small family. To an experienced one liberal wages will be paid by applying at No. 388, Second and College.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED SLEEPING-ROOM—By a gentleman. Reference given if required. Address A. L. B., this office.

WANTED—SITUATION—To do house-work, and is willing to make herself useful. Reference given. Address M. H., this office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A cottage with 3 or 4 rooms. Rent not to exceed $20 a month. Address TENANT, office of this paper. de28 d2*

WANTED—SITUATION—As salesman. Best references given. Address C. M. McGRAW, 210 East Walnut. de28 d2*

WANTED—BOARDING—Unfurnished room, good size, with board, for gentleman and wife. Front room preferred. Terms must be moderate. Address T. H. W., city postoffice. de27 d3*

WANTED—DRUG STORE—A good Drug Store in Kentucky or further south. Address, stating location, amount of stock, terms, &c., &c., R. S. S., Midway, Ky., box 15. de27 d3*

WANTED—SALESMEN—Two energetic and experienced salesmen at a wholesale millinery house. Inquire L. & G. BRONNER & CO., 171 Main street. de25 d3

WANTED—PARTNER—With $40,000, in a well-established and successful wholesale house on Main st., doing a profitable business. Address "Main Street Merchant," through P. O. de17 deod6*

WANTED—Ladies and gentlemen to know that $1,000 is offered for any case of blind, bleeding or itching piles that Dr. Bing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. For sale by druggists. de11 deod14

WANTED—One set each parlor and bed-room furniture and carpets for rent by the month. Address, with full particulars, L., Lock Box 90, Postoffice. de24

WANTED—A SITUATION—By a practical book-keeper of 25 years' experience in this city. Can give the best of references. Address X. Y. Z., P. O. de22 d10*

WANTED—$15,000—For one or two years. Unincumbered real estate offered as security and 12 per cent. interest paid on same per annum. Address F. L. G., Louisville Postoffice. no18 dtf

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? Go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts., to get a good girl at once. no17 dtf

WANTED—BOARDING—Permanent country board for a family of four persons. Line of the L., C., & L. R. R. preferred. Address "Country Board," this office, with terms and locality. de10 dtf

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell the LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF
Gen. R. E. LEE,
BY JAMES D. McCABE, JR., OF VA.
The Standard Biography of the Great Chieftain. Its popularity is attested by the sale of over 20,000 Copies already. Send for Circulars. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Cincinnati, O., or Memphis, Tenn. de28 d&w3m*

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell
Physical Life of Man and Woman
A plain, decorous and thoroughly scientific treatise, from the latest English, German, and French works, covering a difficult yet all-important field of advice to Maiden, Wife, Mother, Husband, and Son. It is chaste throughout, teaching principles of purity, moral and physical; elements of individual, social and marital welfare, and is couched in language that can not offend the most fastidious delicacy. No man or woman can afford to be without this book. For full description, with terms and table of contents, address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Cincinnati, O., or Memphis, Tenn. de28 d1m&w3m*

$15 A DAY made by our agents. Send stamp for circulars or call on MOORE & CO., No 111 Third st., Louisville, Ky. de3 d&w1m*

WANTED—AGENTS—The St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, desirous of securing city and special agents for the State of Kentucky, Middle and East Tennessee, and special resident agents for each county in the above territory, are offering liberal terms to energetic and responsible men. The company, having a large list of policy-holders in every important town in the States, makes it the most desirable company for agents to work. Reference required. Address S. K. FOOTE, State Agent, Louisville, Ky. mh26 dtf

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE—A cozy brick cottage of 5 rooms, cellar, closets, gas, hydrant, flowers, evergreens, out-houses, &c., in a good neighborhood; convenient to street cars. Lot 25x115 ft. Price $3,300, ½ cash, balance 1 and 2 years; or, $3,000, all cash. Apply next door at No. 438 First st, near Breckinridge.

FOR SALE—AN ENGINE AND BOILER AND A STEAM-GAUGE—In complete running order. Apply at No. 103 Second st., bet. Market and Jefferson. de28 d3

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOT—[illegible] by 200 feet, on the west side of Second street, between [illegible] and Breckinridge. This is the best building site in the city, and will be sold at a bargain. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, Real Estate Agent, 60 Fourth street. no27 dtf

FOR SALE—TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE—No. 438, south side Walnut, between Eleventh and Twelfth. Apply on the premises. au26 dtf

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—LAND—The undersigned have for sale 256,000 acres of extra farming lands, situate in the counties of Butler, Stoddard, Dunklin, and Scott, in the State of Missouri. These lands will be sold all together at very low prices. Apply to DEAL & BETHUNE, Charleston, Mo., or Hon. TRUSTEN POLK, No. 307 Market st., St. Louis, Mo., or to J. M. PATTERSON, office of Col. T. B. Fairleigh, Louisville, Ky. de24 d6

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FRUIT FARM—Beautiful tract of land of about 50 acres, 3 miles from the city limits. On the property there are over 2,000 fruit trees of all varieties and choice selections. Improvements are a comfortable country house and all necessary out-buildings. A great bargain is offered in this property. S. S. MEDDIS, 150 West Main street. de23 deod6

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY—I will sell or exchange for good city property my Larue-county farm, containing 1,050 acres of land of a very superior quality, 750 acres of which are cleared, 600 acres creek bottom and well improved and in a good state of cultivation, well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, rye, and grass and to the rearing of stock. The land lies a half mile from Hodgenville, the county seat of Larue county, 9 miles from the Louisville and Nashville railroad—is surrounded by good farms owned and occupied by an intelligent, [illegible] thrifty community. Nolin creek runs through and divides it into two nearly equal parts, and affords an abundant, never-failing supply of excellent stock water. It is well supplied with timber, and this and the water are so situated that the tract may be advantageously divided into several small farms. The buildings on the farm consist of a substantial and comfortable two-story brick house containing 7 rooms and kitchen, meat house, servants'-houses, and 3 tenement-houses suitable for laborers and their families, all brick, two large barns, corn-cribs, wheat-houses, and ice-house. The stock, crop, and farming implements will be sold with the farm if desired. Possession given when desired. Apply to S. B. THOMAS, Elizabethtown, or HANCOCK, JOHNSTON & CO., Agents for the sale of Kentucky and Southern Lands, Louisville. no12 d&w

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—MAIN-STREET OFFICE—Room on second floor of building occupied by Louisville Ins. and Banking Company. Inquire of THEO. HARRIS, President. de28 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSE—West Main street, bet. Eighth and Ninth, No. 332. Apply at 414 West Green street. W. L. SMITH. de27 d6

FOR RENT—A FOUR STORY BUSINESS HOUSE—No. 89 W. Main street, near Third street. Possession given on 1st day of January, 1871. For terms, &c., apply to SHROUT & COLDEWEY, in the house adjoining, or to HENRY HARTMAN, No. 9 Mozart Building, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts. de25 dtf

FOR RENT—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE—On the Newburg road, containing 35¼ acres 2½ miles from the city. Apply to E. STARKEY, 416 Second street. de25 d6

FOR RENT—A STEAM DISTILLERY—With capacity for from 3 to 5 bbls per day, situate in Mississippi co., Mo., the best corn-growing region in America. To a good tenant extra inducements will be offered. Apply to the undersigned, at the office of Col. Thomas B. Fairleigh, No. 135 Fifth st., Louisville, Ky. JAMES M. PATTERSON. de24 d6*

FOR RENT AND SALE—For rent, a desirable COUNTRY RESIDENCE, 3½ miles from the city limits, with 25 acres No. 1 garden land, fine orchard, &c., known as the Mortimer D. Roberts place, on Newburg road. Also 25 acres No. 1 garden land adjoining for sale. Apply to D. MASON, 371 Broadway, bet. Shelby and Campbell sts. no30 eodtf

FOR RENT—STORE—A new and desirable three-story storehouse, situated on the southwest corner of Main and Eleventh streets, containing all the modern improvements, gas, water, &c. Possession given Jan. 1, 1871. Apply to KAHN & WOLF, 270 West Main street. de24 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE—One of the stores under Masonic Temple, fronting on Fourth st. Possession given 1st of January, 1871. For terms, &c., apply to WILLIAM CROMEY, No. 290 West Main st. de18 d4jal

FOR RENT—ROOM—A nicely-furnished sleeping room, suitable for two or three gentlemen—141 West Jefferson st., bet Fourth & Fifth. de17dtf

FOR RENT—DWELLING—On Preston, between Chestnut and Madison. Rent $600 per annum. Possession 1st of January. Apply to COCHRAN & FULTON, Main street, between First and Second. de14 dtf

FOR RENT—A BRICK DWELLING—On the west side of Fourth street second door north of York. Apply to W. H. DULANEY, 55 Sixth street. de7 dtf

FOR RENT—A FARM—Containing 173 acres, on Eighteenth street, within the city limits. Apply to W. B. DULANEY, 55 Sixth street. de3 dtf

FOR RENT—OFFICE—A desirable office on the upper floor of the Merchants' Bank of Kentucky Building. no19 dtf

FOR RENT—A STORE-HOUSE—In a good location, north side of Market, No. 149, between Fourth and Fifth streets. Possession given immediately. Apply to KAHN & WOLF, No. 270 Main st. no2 dtf

STRAYED.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—1 BAY MARE—small star in forehead, 15½ hands high, short tail, heavy with foal, and rather stiff in the feet; age about 15 years, fistula in right shoulder. Any information concerning the whereabouts of said mare will be liberally rewarded by PAT. KEATING, Smithfield, Ky. de25 d3

STRAYED—HORSE—A bright bay, 16½ hands high, 5 or 6 years old; star in forehead; right hind foot and right fore foot white. A liberal reward will be paid for him if left at L. STAIB'S, Third cross street, Portland avenue, or at ELIAS LEVI'S, corner Seventh and Market. de25 d3*

STOLEN.

STOLEN—MULE—$50 REWARD—From the stable of the subscriber, on the night of the 20th inst., one dark brown mare mule, with white nose, 6 years old, upward of 15 hands high, stoutly built, and in fine order. $25 will be given for her delivery at 487 East Jefferson street, and $25 more for the arrest of the thief. M. J. McNAMARA. de27 d3